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ADVERTISEMENTS of employers and assistants can be received by us up to the first post on Friday mornings, and will be inserted in the current week's issue.

The reading cases which we offer to subscribers are now used by a very large number of chemists, and are found very convenient. They keep together thirteen numbers in very tidy form, always ready for reference. By having two cases in hand the numbers of a complete volume are always available until the time comes for binding. We sell these cases at the office for 1s., or by parcels post 1s. 3d., or two for 2s. 3d. We cannot forward them to any house for enclosure, nor by any of the carriers, as in the latter case we have to pay for booking.



THE difficulties and obstacles which have prevented the institution of the parcel post system between this country and France have, it is understood, been overcome.

RUSSIAN DUTIES ON CHEMICALS.—It has been decided by the Russian Customs authorities that the duty on ammonia salts shall be raised as follows:—Sal ammoniac (chloride of ammonia), carbonate of ammonia, and all salts of ammonia, excepting sulphate, raw and refined, as well as liquid ammonia, 1 rouble 20 copecks per pound (= about 11s. 4d. per cwt.); sulphate of ammonia, 50 copecks per pound (= about 4s. 9d. per cwt.).

## Foreign and Colonial.

GERMAN DISTILLERS' RING.—The vast project for combining the whole of the German distillers in a "ring," and reducing the spirit trade of Germany practically to a monopoly for the benefit of the "ring" leaders, is, says the *Standard*, the chief topic of conversation at Berlin at present. We are told on authority, he adds, that the coalition means to beat all competition out of the field, and to drive all foreign countries, especially Russia, out of the general market of the world.

A DRUGGISTS' STRIKE.—At Portland, Maine, U.S., the city marshal last month issued a decree forbidding druggists, under a Sabbath Observance Act, to sell soda or cigars on Sundays. In consequence, all the druggists in the city, except one small shop, closed their stores entirely one Sunday, and refused even to dispense physicians' prescriptions. Their action is said by the papers to have been generally commended by their fellow-citizens.

SOAP-MAKING IN JAVA.—At Samarang, in Java, a soap factory is now in full swing, every preparation has been made, and all the raw materials for the purpose are at hand. It is well known that of all animal and vegetable fats, cocoanut oil is the best for manufacturing certain kinds of soap in great demand in Europe. Mr. Steenberg, who has started the Samarang enterprise, is confident that he can turn out soaps equal in every way to the imported article, at moderate but remunerative rates. If the project succeeds there is a chance that the very large market for English soaps which now exists in Java may, to some extent at least, be lost.

EAU DE JAVELLE AT THE LORD'S SUPPER.—A peculiar accident occurred, on July 24, at Kloetzin, a village in Northern Germany. When administering the Lord's Supper to his congregation the minister, or someone connected with the church, poured eau de javelle into the chalice instead of wine, and as many as twenty-five persons had partaken of the fatal draught before the mistake was discovered. The first communicant was then taken ill with vomiting, and loudly complained of having been poisoned. Others showed similar symptoms, and the whole congregation broke up in alarm. Medical aid was at once called in and succeeded in saving the lives of all the persons affected.

THE CONVENTION OF GERMAN SODA MANUFACTURERS.—The firms which belong to the above syndicate are the Deutsche Solvay-Werke in Bernburg, the Chemische Fabrik Buckau in Magdeburg, Rob. Suermont & Co. in Bontwy, the Nürnberger Sodafabrik, Engelcke & Krause Trotha, the Rothenfelder Salinen- und Soolbad-Aktiengesellschaft in Rothenfelde, the Actiengesellschaft Georg Egestorff's Salzwerke in Linden, and the Chemische Fabrik Schöningen in Schöningen. The syndicate hopes to succeed sooner or later in establishing a universal German soda association in the interest of all the manufacturers. At any rate the articles of association at present adopted leave it open to the works which have not yet joined to become members when they please.

RESTRICTIONS ON THE RUSSIAN TRADE IN FOREIGN MEDICAMENTS.—The Russian Government some time ago adopted most stringent measures to restrict the trade in foreign medicinal preparations in Russia, which consumes very large quantities of these articles. Recently an official order has been issued reminding the customs officials of the provisions of the new law, and ordering them to be applied with the utmost rigour. The importation and sale of foreign medicinal preparations is only permitted if the preparations do not contain any noxious ingredients, and if they can be manufactured only by the aid of expensive or not easily obtainable appliances, or if special skill is required in their manufacture (a proviso obviously intended to foster Russian industry by excluding all preparations which can be manufactured in the country itself). The articles to be imported must be in good condition. All prepared medicaments, the importation of which is permitted, must be sold in Russia at a price fixed by Russian authorities. The formula of secret medicines must be published three years after their first importation. All newspaper and other advertisements relating to medicines must be approved by the authorities previous to publication.



## Metropolitan Reports.

**FIRE.**—A fire broke out early on Wednesday morning on the premises of Messrs. Hamilton & Co., manufacturing chemists, Point Pleasant, Wandsworth. Through a mishap with a candle, a large building of two floors, about 40 feet by 17 feet in dimensions, and used as a manufactory, caught fire, and when the firemen arrived the whole of the premises were ablaze. In spite of the efforts of the firemen, the structure was entirely destroyed.

**DRUGS AND GUARDIANS.**—At a meeting of the Islington Guardians last week, a discussion arose in reference to a complaint of the quality of the bark supplied by Messrs. Baiss Bros., which resulted in a motion from Mr. Elliott, that a sample of the bark should be sent to Dr. Tidy with a request that it should be analysed. An amendment was moved that Messrs. Baiss should be requested to send a representative to wait upon the Board. This was carried.

**SUICIDE IN THE STREET.**—About 3 P.M. on Tuesday the attention of police-constable Wilkins was attracted to a gentleman on the opposite side of the roadway, at the corner of Parkhurst Road, N., whom he observed suddenly to stagger. Crossing the road, the constable spoke to the gentleman, who informed him—at the same time handing him his card—that he had just swallowed a quantity of oxalic acid. A crowd collected, and he was immediately carried to the surgery of Dr. J. Crabb, 409 Holloway Road, close by, who promptly administered an emetic, but without avail, for the gentleman expired in the course of a few minutes. The card he gave to the constable bore the name and address, Mr. Schurmer, 1 Hinde Street, Manchester Square, and a letter subsequently found on him left no doubt that he had come to Holloway on receipt of painful news, calculated temporarily to unhinge the mind.

## Provincial Reports.

*Items of news, and newspapers containing matters of interest to the trade, sent to the Editor, will much oblige.*

### BIRMINGHAM.

**CRICKET.**—The "Married" and "Single" members of the Midland Counties Chemists' Association will play their return match at Cannon Hill Park on Wednesday next, August 24, commencing at 2 P.M.

AN inquest was held on Saturday last by Mr. Hawkes, borough coroner, at his court, at Moor Street, Birmingham, in which the facts of a singular case of poisoning were investigated. The deceased was John Potter, a single man, twenty-eight years old, a spectacle-frame maker, who had lived in lodgings at 5 Belle Vue Terrace, Icknield Port Road, with a Mrs. Plumb and her husband, and who, while suffering from the effects of a month's debauch, had committed suicide in a fit of jealousy, of which Mrs. Plumb was the object. The jury found that he was temporarily insane. Mrs. Plumb, the young wife of a husband sixty-eight years of age, said that Potter had of late been in a shocking state, as the result of hard drinking. He had been very vicious if she went out, and for some time past she had never gone out without afterwards hearing from him some "nasty saying," and now he became so violent that on Wednesday and Thursday nights she slept away from home. On Friday he came in when her husband was at home for dinner, and seemed calmer. He said, however, "Make some tea; let's all have tea together," and she replied, "I should be afraid of having tea with you, for fear you had some poison in your pocket." Thereupon he said to her husband, "Look here, dad," and when she turned to look also, he had a bottle at his lips. Before either of them could prevent him he had swallowed its contents, and he at once leaned back in the chair and his head fell. Mr. Matthew Hallwright, surgeon, of Hagley Road, happened to be driving past with his partner, Dr. Nicholls, and they, being called in, tried means to revive him for forty minutes; but insensibility

was perfect, and at the end of that time death ensued. It appeared from the evidence of a neighbouring chemist that the deceased had obtained the poison on Friday morning. He said that he wanted something "to poison a dog quickly out of its misery," and made various difficulties when the chemist asked him to bring the dog to the shop. He was told that he must at least get a witness to the purchase, and he did so, whereupon he was supplied with 2 drachms of prussic acid.

### BLACKBURN.

**SUICIDE OF A DOCTOR.**—An inquest was held at Rishton, near Blackburn, on Monday, on the body of Dr. Oscar Cochran, who committed suicide on Saturday. He was assistant to Dr. Barr, and while left last week in sole charge of Dr. Barr's practice he went to Blackburn and got on the spree. He took a large dose of opium on Saturday, and died. The jury found that he committed suicide while of unsound mind.

### BRIGHTON.

**CLAIM FOR DAMAGES.**—At the Lewes Assizes last week, before Mr. Justice Grove and a special jury, a claim for compensation of special interest to chemists was tried. It was an action brought by a Mrs. Haines, a boarding-house keeper at Brighton, against Messrs. Savory & Moore, the well-known chemists, for carelessly labelling a lotion, so that she applied to her eyes a liquid which she said had injured them and caused her great pain and suffering. The defendants paid 50*l.* into court, but with denial of liability, so that there was no admission of liability to any amount. Mr. Crump, Q.C., and Mr. G. Cohen were for the plaintiff; Mr. Cock, Q.C., and Mr. C. C. Scott were for the defendants. It appeared that in February the lady had some affection of the eyes or eyelids, and applied to Mr. Critchett, the oculist, who gave her two prescriptions—one for a lotion to be applied behind the ears, and intended to act as a counter-irritant, the other a lotion for the eyes. The prescriptions were properly made up, but unfortunately the "finisher," as he is called—that is, the person who finally makes up the bottles and labels them—interchanged the labels and put the label for the eye lotion on the other, the one to be used behind the ears. The plaintiff said that when she applied this lotion to her eyelids it made her scream with agony and caused inflammation. Her husband suspected some mistake and sent her down to the chemists, when the error was discovered. Messrs. Savory & Moore, being anxious to settle the matter, offered the plaintiff first 25*l.* and then 50*l.* as compensation, but the plaintiff brought the action, contending that her eyesight had been injured, so that she could not carry on her business as a boarding-house keeper. While the lady was giving her evidence the learned Judge observed that it was a pity directions in prescriptions should be given in Latin, as then a mistake like this could not be corrected by the patient. Once a chemist, in making up a prescription for him in which there was a strong dose of opium, to be taken "once in every four hours," put it on the label "to be taken four times in every hour," the result of which, if he had followed that direction, would have been that he would not have been there that day; but, happily, being able to read Latin, he observed the direction in the prescription, and so he escaped. The lady, having given evidence, admitted in cross-examination that she knew that as soon as Messrs. Savory & Moore found out the mistake which had occurred they at once applied to Mr. Critchett as to what injury, if any, had been done to her eyes, and that they told her no harm had been done to her eyesight. Her husband stated that the gross weekly receipts of the lodging-house were about 23*l.*, and 6*l.* or 7*l.* for cigars and wines. The net profits were about 6*l.* or 7*l.* per week. Cross-examined: He paid the accounts and his wife took the profits. Dr. Abbott, a physician and surgeon, who knew the plaintiff, said the lotion in question, which contained cantharides, wrongly applied to the eyes would cause irritation and inflammation, and he saw that the plaintiff's eyes had been affected in this way. He had formed the opinion that it would be a long time before she would get her sight; and that opinion was afterwards confirmed by an oculist whom plaintiff consulted on his recommendation. Mr. Cock, for the defence, called Mr. Critchett, the oculist, to show that the lady was suffering from a gouty affection of



the eyes of long standing, and the effect of the accident was not to do her any real or substantial injury. Thomas Billing, manager to Messrs. Savory & Moore, gave evidence as to the manner in which prescriptions were prepared. The learned Judge, in summing up, said the question was what should be the amount of damages. It was remarkable that the plaintiff, having consulted Mr. Critchett—a practitioner of eminent skill—did not call him as a witness. That, of course, indicated that he would not be a favourable witness for her. It was unprecedented in such a case that the plaintiff should not venture to call as a witness the very practitioner who had attended her both before and after the accident. However, there was certainly some injury, and the question was as to the amount of damages. The jury found for the plaintiff, damages 62*l.*—that is 12*l.* beyond the 50*l.* paid into court. The learned Judge gave judgment accordingly.

#### CHATHAM.

**LOCAL *v.* LONDON DRUGGISTS.**—The question of purchasing goods at home again came up for discussion at the weekly meeting of the Medway Board of Guardians at Chatham, on Thursday of last week. Mr. R. F. Brain said that, on looking through the books, he found that a large quantity of goods had been obtained from firms in London instead of from local tradesmen. Amongst those goods he found alum, oil, vaseline, carbonate of soda, and other articles which might be easily obtained locally. He thought this system a great mistake, as the goods could be purchased from the Chatham shopkeepers quite as cheap as in London, and this being so the guardians by dealing at home would save the cost of carriage. Besides, he considered it only right that the ratepayers should be supported. Mr. Breeze quite concurred with Mr. Brain's remarks. The Chairman (Mr. A. Stigant) said it was the practice of the Board to deal as much as possible with the local tradespeople. Mr. Brain said most of the articles were obtained from Messrs. Thompson, chemists and drysalters, of London. To him it seemed quite a fallacy to send to London for 6 lbs. of alum and a quantity of oil. The Chairman said that a lot of the articles were ordered to make up one large parcel. The Master said that three hampers of drysalter's goods were ordered, together with some drugs. Mr. Lamb (of the Chatham Supply Stores) said that he noticed a quantity of drugs and medicines were procured from London which could be purchased quite as cheaply in Chatham as in London. He thought that the chemists of the locality should be given an opportunity of supplying the articles. The Chairman said that drugs could be procured in London cheaper than in Chatham. Mr. Lamb remarked that they even sent to London for Epsom salts. The hospital trustees obtained their drugs in Chatham, and if they could get them cheaper in London they would do so. The Chairman said that in the matter of drugs the guardians were entirely in the hands of the doctors. Mr. Lamb said they were too much in the hands of the doctors. He knew Thompson's was an expensive house. It was decided that the invoices should be placed before the Board for examination, and Mr. Lamb should point out the local prices and the London prices.

#### CORK.

**THE CHARGE OF WIFE-POISONING AGAINST DR. CROSS.**—The magisterial inquiry into the charge against Dr. Cross of having poisoned his wife was resumed on Monday last, and was again adjourned till Monday next. Among other evidence taken was that of Mr. John S. Short, pharmaceutical chemist, 5 York Street, who deposed to having received from Dr. Cross a hamper and box containing various articles, among which was a bottle labelled "Strychnine," and apparently containing that poison, but witness had not analysed it. James Keloh, an assistant in Messrs. Goulding's shop, also proved having sold to Dr. Cross on September 2, 1886, 1 lb. of arsenic, which sale was duly entered and signed for, and stated to be required for sheep-dipping.

#### DEVONPORT.

**SUICIDE BY CARBOLIC ACID.**—The Borough Coroner, Mr. Vaughan, held an inquest on August 11 relative to the death

of Arthur Tew, aged fifty-four, a bank messenger, who committed suicide on the previous day by taking carbolic acid. A double jury was empanelled. The wife of the deceased stated that her husband had been employed as a messenger at the Devonport bank for nearly thirteen years. He had complained of pains in his head, and at times seemed lost, and would ramble in conversation from one subject to another. He had no trouble to prompt him to commit suicide. He had always been a genial and pleasant man. Witness was not a teetotaler, nor was her husband; she did not know whether he was in the habit of getting drunk. Before he took the poison he complained of great pain in his back. She went with him to the bank to help him shut up. He went to the kitchen and came back with a blue bottle. He said, "Jenny, I am going to take oxalic acid." She tried to take the bottle from the deceased, but could not succeed. She then went for assistance, and returned with Mr. Treleaven, who fetched both Mr. Breeze, chemist, and Dr. Wilson. She believed he took the poison during her absence; she found the bottle in the kitchen below, and he must have drunk the acid and then taken the bottle downstairs and walked up again. Dr. J. Wilson stated that he was called to the bank about 5.15 on the previous afternoon. He found the deceased sitting in a chair in a collapsed condition. Mr. Breeze, chemist, was there, and had administered some sulphate of zinc, followed by another emetic. It was the best thing he could have given him, not knowing what poison he had taken. Witness laid deceased on the floor, and could smell and see plainly that he had been taking strong carbolic acid. He then administered olive oil and sulphate of soda, and also applied the stomach pump, but it was of no avail, and he died shortly before six, having lived about three-quarters of an hour since taking the poison. He was fully of opinion that deceased took the poison himself, as if it had been forced into his mouth some of it must have been spilled, and would have left traces. It was quite possible for deceased to have gone downstairs and put the bottle away and then returned, as the acid would not take effect for ten minutes. The jury returned a verdict that the "Deceased committed suicide whilst in a state of temporary insanity."

#### HARTLEPOOL.

**ALLEGED ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.**—At the Hartlepool Borough Police Court, Harriet Goodyear, aged seventeen, was charged on August 10, with attempting to commit suicide. On Monday night she took a quantity of laudanum. Dr. Morison was sent for, and the stomach-pump used, but for some time defendant was in a critical condition. A barmaid at the Duke of Wellington proved finding defendant in the kitchen ill. She asked her what was the matter, and defendant pointed to a bottle marked "Laudanum, poison." She sent for Dr. Morison. Mr. Henry Bailes, chemist, said he sold defendant four pennyworth of laudanum on Monday evening. Sergeant Sweeting, who brought defendant to the Police Station after her recovery, proved that when charged she said she had been used to take laudanum, and feeling unwell on Monday night she took half of four pennyworth, thinking it would make her sleep, and threw the remainder into the fire. Defendant now said she had no intention to commit suicide. She took the laudanum thinking it would do her good. The bench said there was no evidence to show that defendant's story was not true. She had had, however, a narrow escape, and they warned her against the practice of taking opium. Defendant was then ordered to pay the costs, 23*s.*, and discharged.

#### HUDDERSFIELD.

**EXPLOSION AT CHEMICAL WORKS.**—On August 11 an explosion occurred at the works of Messrs. George Jarman & Son, Turnbridge, Huddersfield, and one of the workpeople, James Hiley, was dreadfully injured. From some unexplained cause a hydro-extractor exploded, and Hiley was struck by the pieces, and one arm and one leg were almost severed from the body.

#### ISLE OF MAN.

**A DOUGLAS CHEMIST AND THE GOVERNOR.**—A deputation of Douglas tradesmen waited upon Lieutenant-Governor



Walpole on August 16, complaining of the rigorous enforcement of the law against exposing goods for sale outside shops. Mr. Metcalf, chemist, had written to the Home Secretary, asking for redress, and had sent an alleged copy of his letter to the *Isle of Man Times*. The Governor said Mr. Metcalf had supplied only portions of the letter, leaving out matter offensive to the Governor. It transpired that Mr. Metcalf had written to the Home Secretary as Secretary of the Douglas Tradesmen's Association, but several members of the deputation disclaimed any knowledge of or sympathy with the letter. The Governor said Mr. Metcalf had evidently written on his own behalf. He had not dared to publish the whole of the letter, containing charges against his Excellency which had not been proved, and he could only treat it with contempt. He informed the deputation that if the Act was bad, they should take steps to have it amended, and promised his assistance.

#### LIVERPOOL.

**SUICIDE BY TAKING LAUDANUM.**—Mr. S. Brighthouse, county coroner, held an inquest on August 11, relative to the death of a widow, named Mary Leard Albin. Ellen Coward said deceased was her mother, and had been drinking heavily. On the night of her death she went upstairs to bed the worse for liquor. Next morning witness went about half-past ten to deceased's bedroom, but could not find her. She then searched the house, and found her lying on a couch in the parlour, face downwards, and quite dead. There was a pillow on the sofa, and the bottle produced, labelled "Laudanum, poison," was found between the pillow and the sofa. Deceased was quite black in the face. Witness recognised the bottle as an oil bottle belonging to one of her sons. Griffith J. Roberts, an assistant to Mr. W. Williams, chemist, 105 Whitefield Road, Liverpool, deposed that deceased went to that shop between six and seven on Monday evening. She asked for two pennyworth of laudanum, and said she required it as liniment to rub with. Chemists were not required by any Act of Parliament to enter the sale of laudanum in a book. Deceased seemed to be quite sober. There were 120 drops in two pennyworth of laudanum. A medical dose was from five to forty drops. In witness's opinion 120 drops, to a person eighty years of age, unaccustomed to take laudanum, would be fatal. A verdict of "Suicide whilst in a state of temporary insanity" was returned.

#### NORTH SHIELDS.

**SERIOUS CHARGES AGAINST A CHEMIST.**—Ernest Arthur Robinson, chemist, Union Street, North Shields, together with another young man, a hatter, were apprehended on Wednesday on a charge of stealing a quantity of silver plate, consisting of forks, spoons, cruets, and other articles, to the value of about 30*l.*, from an hotel at Barnard Castle. It is stated that the defendants are to be charged with other thefts at different hotels in Tynemouth, South Shields, Sunderland, and Newcastle. Robinson was brought before the North Shields magistrates the same morning, when a warrant was granted for his removal to Barnard Castle, where he is to be tried for the alleged offence. Prisoner had no objection to make as to the warrant being granted. The total value of the articles recovered is said to amount to about 200*l.* The arrests, when they became known, created no little sensation in the town, both of the prisoners belonging to respectable families.

#### SCOTLAND.

##### HAMILTON.

**POISONING BY LABURNUM SEEDS.**—On the 11th inst. nearly a dozen children, of ages varying from five to ten years, all residing in James Street, Hamilton, were seized with symptoms of poisoning. As the number of cases increased the greatest excitement prevailed. Dr. Forrest at once gave his attention to a number of the cases, and Dr. Robertson, arriving a little later, to the remainder. Under the remedial treatment the children were speedily got out of danger, and in a day or two they had quite recovered. Investigation led to the discovery that a girl on her way from school plucked a number of laburnum pods from a tree, and gave them to the children, who ate the peas.

## Legal Reports.

### THE PHARMACY ACT OF IRELAND.

ON the 11th inst., in the Summons Court at Belfast, before Mr. F. J. MacCarthy, R.M., the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland summoned Jas. Brown and John Henry Savage, trading under the name of Brown & Co., at 204 North Street, as grocer-druggists, for having compounded and sold drugs and medicines without the proper authority or licence. Mr. Lewis prosecuted on behalf of the Pharmaceutical Society, and Mr. M'Erlean and Mr. M'Lean, jun., appeared for the defendants.

At the outset Mr. M'Lean applied for an adjournment on the ground that the prosecution was brought under an Act of Parliament passed in 1875, but which until a short time since had lain in abeyance. The result of these cases would affect the right of some fifty or sixty people in town who were carrying on the trade of druggists at the time the Act of Parliament was passed. [Mr. Lewis contradicted this statement.] The summonses were served late on Saturday night. The matter was brought before the secretary of the North of Ireland Chemists' Protection Society, who called a meeting on Tuesday, at which it was determined that the question should be finally settled before the court. That society was formed for the purpose of protecting the interests of those gentlemen who were carrying on the business of chemists at the time of the passing of the Act of 1875, and who were not registered under it. They had not had an opportunity of looking into the regulations on the subject, and how they affected the particular case before the court. As the decision in this particular case might possibly rule others and affect a large number of people, he would ask for an adjournment in order that Mr. M'Erlean and himself could prepare a proper defence.

Mr. Lewis said he must oppose the motion as strongly as possible for a variety of reasons. Mr. M'Lean had misled his Worship as to the meeting of the society he referred to. There were two societies, one of which was illegal and had an illegal object. He had also to tell his Worship that the summons was ordered on last Thursday morning.

His Worship: It was only served on August 6.

Mr. Lewis, continuing, said the society referred to by Mr. M'Lean was one for defending persons who endeavoured to avoid the provisions of the Act. It was composed of unqualified persons who had no right to carry on the business. There was not a single member of the North of Ireland Chemists' Protection Society legally qualified to carry on his business.

Mr. M'Erlean: The Mayor of Belfast is a member of it.

Mr. Lewis: The Mayor of Belfast is not a qualified man. If five days is not sufficient time to have a defence ready five weeks would not do it.

Mr. M'Lean: It took the Pharmaceutical Society ten years to make up its mind.

Mr. Lewis said he had a number of witnesses who had come from a distance, and it would be a great inconvenience to them if the case were adjourned.

After some discussion the magistrate offered an adjournment till the next day, but this was declined by the defending lawyers, who said if they could not have a longer time they would prefer to go on at once.

Mr. Lewis then stated the case for the prosecution. He said they had only issued summonses for two of the principal offences mentioned in the Act—namely, selling poison, and compounding prescriptions without the proper licence. A person qualified to sell poison must keep a register and know the person to whom he makes the sale. If he does not know him, that person was to be introduced to him by a person with whom he was acquainted before the article was sold. He was bound also to obtain the signature of that person, so that if any accident or mishap occurred from the poison it was easily seen who bought it. The Pharmaceutical Society had not been in a hurry to act. Before taking any steps they had published a notice in all the local papers calling the attention of the public to the growing evil, and warning them against purchasing medicine from such persons as described. Not content with that, they served a notice upon each one of the persons who was keeping a shop in town, and who was not a qualified practitioner, amongst whom



were the defendants, cautioning them against selling those commodities. There had been multitudes of prosecutions of the present kind throughout England and Scotland, and in every case where a conviction had been obtained the full penalty provided for by the statute had been inflicted. The Pharmaceutical Society existed for the benefit of the public, and depended for its support on those fines, and he would ask, if the parties were found guilty, that they should be fined to the fullest extent.

John Martin, examined by Mr. Lewis, deposed to having purchased a pennyworth of laudanum (produced) in the shop of J. Brown. He was not asked to sign any book, nor was he asked any questions whatever. On another occasion he obtained a prescription from Dr. Barron, and on May 31 got a bottle (produced), for which he paid 1s.

To Mr. McLean: He was a process server, carrying on business in Carrickfergus. He never served his time to the chemist or druggist business. He was nothing of a medical man. He never saw Dr. Barron in his life.

Dr. McNaught deposed that he was a qualified chemist and druggist of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, and also of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland. He had analysed the drug bought, and found it to be laudanum. He was acquainted with the late Dr. Barron and knew his handwriting. The writing on the prescription (produced) was his.

To Mr. McErlean: He believed the bottle produced contained the elements of the prescription. He believed there was paregoric in it. To enable a person to dispense a prescription he must either be a pharmaceutical chemist or an apothecary. A medical man could not dispense the prescription. The only register that was kept was a register of the names of persons entitled to sell and dispense medicine.

Mr. McErlean: Assume that the parties who are the defendants were chemists or druggists, is there any register on which they could appear?—None.

If there was a register, and they appeared on it, of course they would have the right to dispense these medicines?—They would be bound to do so.

Do you know Mr. Dobbin's place in North Street?—Yes.

And that of the Mayor?—Yes.

As a matter of fact, are these men not affected by the Act?—No, because they were in business before it passed.

The rights of parties who were in business before the Act began are protected?—Certainly.

Have you any record showing who were in business at that time?—No, it is not necessary to have a record.

Mr. Lewis: Even supposing Mr. Dobbin and Mr. Haslett were in business before the passing of that Act, would that entitle them to compound a medical prescription?—Certainly.

Would it entitle them to deal wholesale in drugs?—Yes.

Mr. McErlean: It is right to inform you at this stage that the filling of the prescription is not defended.

Mr. Lewis: Then I ask for the full penalty of 5*l.*, with 1*l.* costs. It is the more important charge of the two.

Mr. McLean mentioned the fact that the defendant was not in the habit of compounding prescriptions, and had actually refused to do so on several occasions, as they would produce evidence to show. The one in the present case was only filled because it was so simple.

A young man whose name did not transpire was then examined, and, in reply to Mr. McLean, stated that he was in the house of Mr. Browne last week, and heard him distinctly refuse to fill a prescription for a young lady who came into the shop.

This concluded the case against Browne, and

His Worship then imposed a fine upon him of 5*l.*, with 1*l.* costs, a third of the sum to go to the person who gave the information on which the case was brought, the remainder to go to the treasurer of the Pharmaceutical Society.

Mr. McErlean said with reference to the other case a very serious question arose. There was no evidence before them that there was a necessity for any registration to sell laudanum. It was an article that could be sold without any authority in law.

Mr. MacCarthy: I think not.

Mr. McErlean said he would produce strong evidence on that point. The first point he would bring under the notice of the Court was the great inconsistency that existed here with the practice in Dublin. Here they had a company prosecuting that had no residence, nor had they any evidence

of its existence at all. There was no evidence to show that they had taken out a seal or were in existence at all. A society should have a residence somewhere, and if the defendants had wanted to appeal in the last case, where would they serve their notice or find the residence of the party to be served? There was no residence, no office, nor any names mentioned. According to the Act of Parliament it was part of the society's work to make out a register of members, which they had not done. He would ask for the registers required by the statute, and if it could be shown that the defendants' names were absent from it, it would be time enough for them to make their defence.

Mr. Lewis: I say there is only one register under the Pharmaceutical Act, and by the 27th section of the Act printed copies are made evidence. There is a register of pharmaceutical chemists, and it is the only register that exists in Ireland. The defendant's name does not appear on that.

Mr. McErlean: Does Mr. Haslett's name appear?

Mr. Lewis: It does not. I do not see why his name should have anything to do with the case.

Mr. McLean contended that there should be two registers according to the Act, which provided one for pharmaceutical chemists, and one for chemists and druggists.

Mr. Lewis: Under this Act there is only one register of persons who have passed the examination of the Pharmaceutical Society, and are qualified to deal in these commodities. That register comprehends every person in Ireland who has attained the proper status, and is qualified to compound and dispense prescriptions and drugs. The absence of any name from this register is proof that he is not qualified.

Mr. MacCarthy: How do you make out this 24th section—"Shall from time to time make out and maintain a complete list, to be called the Register of Pharmaceutical Chemists for Ireland, and also a complete list, to be called the Register of Chemists and Druggists in Ireland?"

Mr. McErlean: The absence from the latter list is to be evidence against us.

Mr. Lewis: All I can say is that the list which has been prepared, and which is known under the comprehensive title of "Pharmaceutical Chemists," comprehends all these persons, and there is not any such register as the Register of Chemists and Druggists in Ireland. The persons who are qualified chemists and druggists are included on the other list. There is no other list.

Mr. McLean: But there should be if you comply with the law.

Mr. Lewis: If these people have evidence that they are qualified to do the thing which we complain they are not, let them produce that evidence. We have caught them in a *prima facie* delinquency, doing a thing which, until it is explained, we say is a breach of the law.

Mr. MacCarthy (to Mr. Lewis): Give us some evidence of these lists.

Dr. McNaught was re-examined, and, in reply to Mr. Lewis, stated that he was not a member of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland, but was a licentiate.

Mr. Lewis: Do you know whether there is any such thing as a register of chemists and druggists under the Act?—It lay with the council to create a body of chemists and druggists, but they saw no necessity for making such, as they wanted to raise the status of the profession.

Mr. MacCarthy: I want you to explain away the passage of the Act that I have read.

Mr. Lewis: The persons who since the passing of the Act are entitled to enter into business are styled "pharmaceutical chemists." Those who were in business before the passing of the Act are exempt from it by a prescriptive right.

Mr. MacCarthy: The section of the Act refers to two lists—one of pharmaceutical chemists, and the other of chemists and druggists. The defendant's name should be on the latter list, and I think you should produce it.

Witness: The council saw no necessity for creating a body of chemists and druggists, and they expunged them from the list.

Mr. McLean: In fact, the society have expunged the section of the Act.

Mr. Lewis: If there were any persons entitled to be called chemists and druggists there would be a list, but there are no such. I cannot produce a list that does not exist.

Mr. MacCarthy: Do you mean to say there are no legal chemists and druggists in Ireland?



Mr. Lewis: If they have entered into business since the passing of the Act they are pharmaceutical chemists. Before the passing of the Act these men would have been qualified, but there is no register of them now. Their names would not appear on any register unless they have passed the pharmaceutical examinations.

Mr. McCarthy: Can you prove that this man has not been in business before the passing of the Act?

Mr. McErlan: The only proof they can give under statute is that their names are not on the register according to the Act. They are unable to produce any such register.

Mr. McCarthy: Really I think that second list should be produced.

Mr. Lewis: I will prove that these men were not in business before the passing of the Act. It is an extraordinary thing that we should be called upon to prove a negative—that these people were not so and so. If they were so and so the onus of proof rests upon them.

Mr. McErlan objected to any evidence other than the list to show the time at which his client entered business.

Mr. McCarthy: I will dismiss the case without prejudice.

Mr. Lewis: The former conviction stands?

Mr. McCarthy: Of course, because there was a plea of guilty.

Mr. McErlan applied for costs in the case, but they were refused.

#### BANKRUPTCY REPORTS.

WILLIAM MACKENZIE, Leith, Chemical Manufacturer.

On August 9 Mrs. Elizabeth Foster, or Mackenzie, carrying on business as a chemical manufacturer in Salamander Street, Leith, under the style of "William Mackenzie," appeared in Edinburgh Bankruptcy Court for examination in bankruptcy. No questions were asked, and the statutory oath was administered. The state of affairs submitted showed liabilities 3,271*l.* 19*s.* 6*d.*, and assets 1,647*l.* 5*s.* 8*d.*, leaving a deficiency of 1,524*l.* 12*s.* 10*d.*

THOMAS R. CLARKE, Milton-next-Gravesend, Chemist and Druggist.

At the Rochester Bankruptcy Court on August 16, Mr. Thomas Richard Clarke, chemist and druggist, tea dealer, &c., of Milton-next-Gravesend, came up for his public examination. The bankrupt said that he was served with a writ, and being unable to meet the amount demanded, he entered a petition to be adjudged a bankrupt, so that one creditor should not have a preference over another. His liabilities were 692*l.* 15*s.* 4*d.*, and the assets 292*l.* 15*s.* 4*d.*, leaving a deficiency of 400*l.* Mr. Prall (Official Receiver) said that the books had been extremely well kept. At the first meeting of creditors a composition of 5*s.* in the pound was offered and accepted; but since then the bankrupt's brother had consented to waive his claim for 44*l.* 8*s.* 2*d.*, which would bring the composition up to 6*s.* in the pound. He had no objection whatever to allowing the bankrupt to pass. The Registrar (Mr. W. W. Hayward) told Mr. Clarke that he had himself to thank for passing his examination so easily, as it was owing to the admirable way in which he had kept his books.

SHORT, SHORT & DEYKIN.

In the London Bankruptcy Court on August 16 before Mr. Registrar Linklater, Mr. H. Reed, on behalf of the debtors, applied for the approval of a scheme of arrangement which had been assented to by creditors. The debtors were merchants, of London and Birmingham, and also carried on business as newspaper proprietors in Fleet Street under the style of the *British Mercantile Gazette*. They failed in May last, and their joint accounts showed liabilities amounting to 63,461*l.*, and assets 20,776*l.* It was resolved that the estate should vest in and be administered for the benefit of the creditors by a trustee, acting under the supervision of a

committee of inspection; and the executors and beneficiaries under the will of the late Mr. Thomas Short (creditors for nearly 20,000*l.*) consented to postpone their right to a dividend until the other creditors had been paid 4*s.* 6*d.* in the pound, after which they (such executors and beneficiaries) were to receive 4*s.* 6*d.* in the pound, and the residue of the assets was to be distributed rateably among all the creditors. Mr. A. O. Miles, accountant, King Street, Cheap-side, was appointed trustee under the scheme. The report of the Official Receiver having been read, his Honour decided that the scheme was calculated to benefit the creditors, and ordered it to be approved.

Re GEO. BAILEY, 34A Thurlow Place, South Kensington, Veterinary Surgeon.

The receiving order in this case was made out on July 4, and the summary of the debtor's affairs has just been issued to the creditors. The liabilities are returned at 136*l.*, and the assets, which consist solely of book debts, at 141*l.* 15*s.* The debtor states that he commenced his present business about ten years ago with a capital of about 150*l.* He attributes his failure to the falling-off in his practice during the last two years, and explains his deficiency chiefly by the loss consequent on the sale of all his effects under distress for rent in January last. He has not kept any proper books of account, but only a rough memorandum book relating to his business.

Re GEORGE JOHNSON, Godalming, Chemist and Mineral Water Manufacturer, &c.

On Tuesday, at the Cannon Street Hotel, the first meeting of creditors under this failure was held before Mr. A. H. Stoneham, Official Receiver for Guildford district. The total liabilities are returned at 1,926*l.* 5*s.* 6*d.*, of which 1,855*l.* 1*s.* 10*d.* is expected to rank, and assets 808*l.* 17*s.* 8*d.* From the Official Receiver's observations it appears that the debtor commenced business in 1870 in Godalming as a chemist, &c., with a capital of 120*l.* He holds the lease of his premises for twenty-one years from March 1876 at 80*l.* a year, determinable at the end of fourteen years, part of the premises being underlet. He states he has never taken stock and has not prepared any statement of affairs for the last three years. He became aware of his insolvency in June last, and a private meeting of creditors was held, at which an offer was made but was rejected. Mr. Oscar Berry said he was appointed special manager of the business, and had carried on since the date of the receiving order at a small profit. Mr. Hubbard, who appeared on behalf of creditors, said he observed that the furniture was estimated to realise 90*l.*, but he should have thought 60*l.* was nearer the mark. Mr. Ballard said he had seen the furniture, and he should not like to give more than 40*l.* or 45*l.* for it. Mr. Hubbard said that he was prepared on behalf of creditors to make an offer of 550*l.* for the purchase of the estate. The chairman said he thought the best course would be to appoint a trustee of the estate, and Mr. Hubbard could then renew his offer. The debtor had already been adjudged bankrupt. After a short discussion this was considered to be the best course to adopt, and Mr. Oscar Berry, accountant, Arthur Street, East, was appointed trustee of the estate. The following are the proofs tendered at the meeting:—

	£	s.	d.
J. H. Billing, Guildford .. .. .	22	13	6
Messrs. Henderson & Tiddell .. .. .	39	10	5
Cowan, Darby & Co. .. .. .	28	15	10
C. R. Rudd, Upper Thames Street .. .. .	10	0	7
Row & Co., Brentford .. .. .	12	1	10
H. Silverlock, Blackfriars Road, .. .. .	18	5	4
Hearon, Squire & Francis .. .. .	42	14	9
Fuller, Smith & Turner, London .. .. .	9	11	8
Phillips Brothers, Eastecheap .. .. .	46	7	0
Messrs. Sales, Pollard & Co. .. .. .	18	13	5
Hogarth & Co., Stratford .. .. .	17	12	0
Crewe, Wigley & Co., Bristol .. .. .	41	12	1
Woodridge, Godalming .. .. .	32	7	1
J. & J. Colman .. .. .	20	7	4
C. F. Weston, Godalming .. .. .	14	1	11
George Bowles, Snow Hill .. .. .	176	0	2
Smith & Sons .. .. .	55	11	8

## Gazette.

### PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

DEELEY, W. C., THOMPSON, J., and HUMFREY, C., Saltney, Flintshire, and Redonda Island, Caribbean Sea, dealers in and manufacturers of phosphate of alumina and other phosphates, under the style of the Redonda Phosphate Company; as far as regards C. Humfrey.

EVEREST & Co., York Buildings, Adelphi, and New Cavendish Street, manufacturers and vendors of medical preparations.

PHILLIPS, HOSKINS & Co., Bristol, soap manufacturers; as far as regards W. R. Phillips.

WOODMAN & PLENDERLEITH, Marquess Road, Canonbury, Stroud Green Road, Finsbury Park, and Clapham Junction, surgeon dentists.

### THE BANKRUPTCY ACT, 1883.

#### RECEIVING ORDERS.

ALLATT, FREDERICK THOMAS, Frizington and Cleator Moor, Cumberland, chemist and druggist.

MERCER, ALFRED, Lutterworth, surgeon's assistant.

POPE, HENRY ALEXANDER (trading as H. A. Pope & Co. and Pope Bros.), Swansea, licensed victualler and mineral-water manufacturer.

#### FIRST MEETINGS AND PUBLIC EXAMINATIONS.

ALLATT, FREDERICK THOMAS, Frizington and Cleator Moor, Cumberland, chemist and druggist. First meeting, Aug. 22, 67 Duke Street, Whitehaven. Public examination, Aug. 29, County Court House, Whitehaven.

BAILEY, GEORGE, Thurloe Place, South Kensington, veterinary surgeon. First meeting, Aug. 19, 33 Carey Street, Lincoln's Inn. Public examination, Aug. 30, 34 Lincoln's Inn Fields.

MERCER, ALFRED, Lutterworth, surgeon's assistant. August 24, 23 Friar Lane, Leicester; August 17, Castle, Leicester.

#### ADJUDICATIONS.

ALLATT, FREDERICK THOMAS, Frizington and Cleator Moor, Cumberland, chemist and druggist.

BRIZELL, JOHN, Jun., Liverpool, veterinary surgeon.

#### NOTICES OF DIVIDEND.

BAIGENT, CHARLES ALFRED, St. Mary Church, Devonshire, licensed victualler and mineral-water manufacturer. First and final division of 5½d., August 23, Official Receiver's Offices, Exeter.

SHOWLER, WILLIAM EDWARD, Freemantle, Hampshire, and Southampton, mineral-water manufacturer. First and final div. of 2s. 10d., Aug. 15, Official Receiver's Offices, Southampton.

#### ORDERS MADE ON APPLICATIONS FOR DISCHARGE.

COLLIS, AMBROSE, Gillingham, Derbyshire, coal merchant, hay dealer, and aerated-water manufacturer. Discharge suspended for twelve months.

COLEMAN, JOSEPH PARSONS, Southington, Overton, Hampshire, veterinary surgeon, dairyman, and blacksmith. Discharge suspended for one day.

#### ADJUDICATION ANNULLED.

#### (BANKRUPTCY ACT, 1869.)

HUGGINS, HORATIO JAMES, Hermes Hill, Rising Hill Street, Pentonville, and Hornsey Park Road, Hornsey, formerly Chief Justice of Sierra Leone, lately carrying on business with W. W. Homer, as a manufacturer of bottle washing machines.

## Personalities.

MR. JOHN C. HEWLETT, of the old-established firm of C. J. Hewlett & Son, wholesale druggists, 40, 41, and 42 Charlotte Street, Great Eastern Street, E.C., will start for New York next week with the object of looking up business for his firm.

THE COMING BARCELONA EXHIBITION.—Mr. Frederick Witty, unpaid British Vice-Consul at Barcelona, who is engaged in business at that port as a commission agent and broker, is ready to act as agent for British exhibitors at the exhibition proposed to be held at that place next year, and to afford information in regard to the exhibition to persons who may wish to obtain particulars with the view to taking part in it.

THE will and codicil of Mr. Thomas Henry Phillips, late of 51 Lime Street, drug broker, and of Arundel House, 12 Belmont Park, Lee, Kent, who died on May 31, were proved on August 12 by Mrs. Elizabeth Phillips, the widow, Mr. Thomas Adams Phillips and Mr. Edward Ernest Harding the executors, the gross value of the personal estate exceeding 16,600*l.* The testator bequeaths his household furniture and effects and an immediate legacy of 500*l.* to his wife, and 25*l.* each to Mr. T. A. Phillips and Mr. E. E. Harding. He directs his executors to transfer his business to his son, Walter Stanleigh Phillips, on his paying by instalments the balance of his (testator's) capital and interest therein, and a bonus for the goodwill; and he directs his son to admit Mr. Walter Henry Wolf, who has been for many years in his employ, as a partner in the said business, on his paying a proportionate part of the bonus for the goodwill. The residue of his real and personal estate he leaves upon trust to pay the income to his wife during widowhood, and on her death or marriage again to all his children except Harry Tom, in equal shares.

#### MARRIAGE.

[*Notices of Marriages and Deaths are inserted free if sent with proper authentication.*]

BAXTER—MAYDON.—On August 4, at the Parish Church, Winslow, Bucks, by the Rev. A. G. Hellicar, Vicar of Bromley, assisted by the Rev. H. A. Douglas Hamilton, Vicar of Winslow, William Baxter, jun., M.P.S., to Mildred Jane, daughter of the late George Maydon, both of Bromley, Kent.

#### DEATHS.

GIDDINGS.—On July 28, Mr. William Henry Creek Giddings, Dunstable, pharmaceutical chemist. Aged 46.

LOWTHER.—On July 24, Mr. Maslin Kelsey Lowther, Langtoft, Yorkshire, chemist and druggist. Aged 40.

POTTER.—On July 27, Mr. Jonathan Potter, Dudley Grove, Harrow Road, W., chemist and druggist. Aged 56.

SINCLAIR.—At 36 Upper Kirkgate, Aberdeen, on August 12, William Sinclair, wholesale druggist. Aged 79. The funeral of Mr. Sinclair, on Monday last, was largely attended by the chemists of Aberdeen, as well as by many other tradesmen and residents. The Aberdeen Society of Chemists and Druggists sent a beautiful wreath to lay on the coffin. Mr. Sinclair commenced business about 1840, in Upper Kirkgate, where he has since carried on an extensive trade in oils, &c. He was a man of sterling qualities and of great business capability, and his advice in business matters was much sought after and valued. In town and country he was well known and highly respected, and many will hear with regret of his death, which took place rather suddenly in the end, the immediate cause being an acute attack of inflammation of the lungs, contracted two days before his death. Mr. Sinclair was an original member of the Pharmaceutical Society, and also of the Aberdeen Society of Chemists and Druggists, in both of which he took a deep interest, attending most of the meetings and lectures of the local body.

SQUIRE.—On July 25, Mr. William Squire, Swinefleet, Yorkshire, pharmaceutical chemist. Aged 59.

STEWART.—On July 16, Mr. John Stewart, 18 Turnpike Lane, Hornsey, N., chemist and druggist. Aged 59.

WALTON.—On August 9, Mr. Henry Walton, 311 Chester Road, Manchester, chemist and druggist. Aged 32.



## TRADE-MARKS APPLIED FOR.

THE *Trade Marks Journal* publishes the following notice:—"Any person who has good grounds for objection to the registration of any of the following marks may, within two months of the date of this journal, give notice in duplicate at the Patent Office, in the form 'J,' in the second schedule to the Trade Marks Rules, 1883, of opposition to such registration." The address of the Patent Office is Southampton Buildings, London, W.O.

From the "*Trade Marks Journal*," August 17, 1887.

"MELROSE FAVOURITE HAIR RESTORE," with view of Melrose Abbey; for a pharmaceutical preparation for the hair. By S. R. Van Duzer & Son, 114 Southampton Row, W.C. Same also registered as a toilet article. 61,754-5.

"OLYMPIC"; for chemical substances used for agricultural, horticultural, veterinary, and sanitary purposes. Joseph Crosfield & Sons, Warrington. Also registered for chemical substances used in medicine and pharmacy. 62,236-7.

"DUNBAR CASTLE," with view; for mineral and aerated waters. By E. S. Beevers, Dunbar. 62,285.

"OLYMPIA"; for chemical substances used in manufactures or philosophical research and anti-corrosives. By Stevens & Co. (The Torbay Paint Company), 26 Billiter Street, E.C., and Brixham. 62,239.

"CARBOLIC SMOKE BALL," on a ball tied up in cloth, with word "Victor" above; for a disinfecting appliance. By Harford & Reeves, physicians, Cincinnati, U.S. 62,423.

Shield, with words "Liverpool and Manchester Mineral Water Company"; for mineral and aerated waters. By W. Boote, 120 Paddington, Liverpool. 62,511.

Figure of a Bee in a diamond, with letters R. G. B.; for a wood-stain. By R. G. Benson, Mitcham, Surrey. 62,568.

Picture of Box, with name of Co. on it; for metal boxes and metal claw clamps for boxes. By The United Kingdom Patent Metal-edged Box Company (Limited), Sydney Avenue, Milton Street, E.C. 62,596.

"CANNADYNE"; for a medicine. By W. H. Atkinson, 156 Camberwell Road, S.E. 62,621.

The words "Silver," "Violet," "Aroma," and "Aromatic," each on a fancy scroll, with monogram of J. C. & S. at each end; for soaps, candles, starch, blue, and perfumery. By Joseph Crosfield & Sons, Warrington. 62,696 to 62,703.

"WAVERLEY GOLD PEN"; for gold pens. By Macniven & Cameron, 23 to 33 Blair Street, Edinburgh. 62,745.

Frame, with horse's head inside of horse-shoe, and title; for Dr. Rigby's Cough and Bronchial Pills. By Robert Trainer, farrier, 99 Higher Ardwick, Manchester. 62,761.

"JOSEPH CROSFIELD & SONS" and "Crosfield"; for medicated soaps. By Joseph Crosfield & Sons, Warrington. 62,886-7.

"DR. RICHTER'S PAIN EXPELLER." By F. Ad. Richter & Co., Rudolstadt, Thuringia, and 1 Railway Place, Fenchurch Street, E.C. 62,948.

Picture of Eclipsed Sun; for non-aerated and non alcoholic beverages. By Batey & Co, 216 Kingsland Road. 63,254.

"ALMILAJ," with signature and Oriental letters; for a medicine for human use. By H. W. Bellew, 83 London Gardens, Bayswater, Deputy Surgeon-General Bengal Army (retired), trading as Lesa Mercs, 159 Euston Road, N.W. 63,435.

Shield, bearing word "Gresham"; for chemical substances used in manufactures or philosophical research and anti-corrosives. By James McEwan & Co, merchants, 27 Lombard Street, E.C. 63,534.

"MORNING STAR," "PRESIDENT," "PICKWICK," "NEW HELMET," "SCEPTRE," "ADAMANT"; for corn-flour, meal, and similar food stuffs. By Anton Kufeke & Co., Brunswick Buildings, Brunswick Street, Liverpool. 63,562.

Fancy diamond-shaped label, with view of a monument in centre; for mineral and aerated waters. By Comrie & Thomson, 163 Dumbarton Road, Glasgow. 64,111.

Monogram and words "Patent Mineralised," in oval; for indiarubber surgical apparatus. By Wm. Warne & Co., 29 Gresham Street, E.C. 64,702.

"J. & E. ATKINSON"; for perfumery, &c. By J. & E. Atkinson, 24 Old Bond Street, W. 64,727.

Picture of invalid on bed; for chemical substances for use in medicine and pharmacy. By R. M. Kennedy, 112 Southampton Row, W.C. 65,750.

## Trade Notes.

MESSRS. C. J. VAN HOUTEN & SON, of Weesp, Holland, cocoa merchants, announce by circular that they have invested Mr. D. J. van Houten with their procuracy since August 12.

MESSRS. LYON & LEGOUX have established business at 14 Rue de la Perle, Paris, as drug and chemical agents. The partnership is to extend over four years; registered capital, 60,000f.

MESSRS. M. PETERSON & Co., sponge importers, Liverpool, have removed from 66 South John Street to 75 St. Anne Street, where they have opened a show-room. They are now putting up sponges in half and quarter cases.

"ANGELL'S FOOD," a cooked and pancreatised milk food, which is sold wholesale by R. Sumner & Co., wholesale druggists, Liverpool, acquires its attractive title from its proprietor, Dr. Angell, and not from its intended consumers. It is evidently a very carefully prepared and easily-digested food, and it is besides very palatable. The style in which it is packed is all that can be desired.

## NEW COMPANIES.

J. C. & J. FIELD (LIMITED).—Capital, 200,000*l.*, in shares of 10*l.* each. Object, to acquire the business hitherto carried on under the style of J. C. & J. Field, in wax bleaching, stearine making, ozokerit refining, and making of candles, soaps, sealing-wax, and other articles, carried on at Upper Marsh, Lambeth, at Wellington Road, Battersea, at Bermondsey New Road, and at West Molesey, together with the premises, stock-in-trade, and other assets thereof. The first subscribers are:—H. E. Hunt, 1 Hyde Park Gate, S.W., 500 shares; J. E. Bentley, 9 Beaumont Crescent, W., 500; A. L. Anderson Woodhouse, Ormond Villa, St. James Road, Surbiton, 500; H. G. Barnard, 167 Westminster Bridge Road, 400; Augusta Annie Field, 5 Edge Hill, Wimbledon, 500; F. J. Williams, County Grove, Camberwell, 200; P. Bicknell, 89 Newington Butts, 500; George Maule, 154 Albany Street, N.W., 200; E. C. Nicholson, Herne Hill, 300.

The first managing directors are to be Edward John Stephens and Charles Leopold Field, at a remuneration of 750*l.* per annum. The remuneration of the directors (other than the managing directors) to be the sum of 700*l.*

This business (it is said) has been in the hands of the Field family for about 200 years, and has been carried on under its present style since 1820. The profits, as certified by Messrs. Price, Waterhouse & Co, have, it is stated, for a series of years amounted to over 21,000*l.* per annum, which sum has been exceeded in each of the last three years. The price to be paid by the company for the property, which includes the freehold land and buildings, is fixed at 199,341*l.* 16*s.* 2*d.*, of which 53,300*l.* is to be paid in ordinary and preference shares, and the balance in cash. The present issue of shares has all been subscribed for.

NEW ZEALAND ANTIMONY COMPANY (LIMITED).—Capital, 250,000*l.* in 1*l.* shares. Formed to acquire certain leasehold lands at Endeavour Inlet, near Charlotte Sound, New Zealand.



## MR. J. T. BRUNNER, M.P.

**T**HE election as a Gladstonian-Liberal of Mr. John Tomlinson Brunner for the Northwich Division of Cheshire by 5,112 votes against 3,983 polled for his Unionist-Liberal opponent, Lord Henry Grosvenor, restores to the chemical industry of this country a special representative in the House of Commons. Mr. Brunner is the head of the firm of Brunner, Mond & Co. (Limited), who are manufacturers of soda by the ammonia process at Northwich. Mr. Brunner

Cheshire salt districts, Mr. Brunner established business at Winnington as an alkali manufacturer, Mr. Charles Menzies Holland being also associated in the partnership. The Winnington works, which were purchased from the late Lord Stanley of Alderley did not at first succeed well, but in 1875 the tide turned, and an era of unchecked prosperity commenced. The firm, since 1881 converted into a limited liability company under the style of Brunner, Mond & Co. (Limited), now own the largest works of the kind in the world, and are the holders of several patents bearing upon the manufacture of soda. They are at present the only firm in this country who manufacture soda by the ammonia or Solvay process.

Mr. Brunner has long shown a deep interest in public affairs, especially in educational questions. The free public library which he established at a cost of nearly 7,000*l.*, and subsequently presented as a free gift to the town of Northwich, was opened in July, 1885, by the Duke of Westminster, whose son he has just defeated. Mr. Brunner has been twice married—first, to Salome, daughter of Mr. James Davies, of Liverpool; and, secondly, to Jane, daughter of the late Dr. Wyman, of Kettering, Northamptonshire. At the general election of 1885 Mr. Brunner was returned by a majority of 1,028 over his Conservative opponent, Mr. W. H. Verdin, the numbers being respectively 5,023 and 3,995. In the following year, however, Mr. Brunner, who had spoken in favour of Mr. Gladstone's Home Rule Bill and voted for its second reading, was defeated by Mr. R. Verdin, brother of his former opponent, who stood as a Unionist-Liberal, by a majority of 658—3,758 votes being recorded for Mr. Brunner and 4,416 for Mr. Verdin. The present contest has been consequent upon the death of this Mr. Verdin. Mr. Brunner is described by the *Times* as a millionaire and a "Chemical Cæsar." However this may be, it is certain that he is, in the best sense of the word, a self-made man.



MR. J. T. BRUNNER, M.P.

was born in 1842 at Liverpool, in which city his father, the Rev. John Brunner, followed the profession of a schoolmaster. Mr. Brunner, sen., was a native of Zürich in Switzerland, but had emigrated to England in 1833. The family was one of the oldest and most highly respected of the Swiss city, the names of Mr. Brunner's ancestors being recorded on the burgess rolls of Zürich as far back as 1292. Mr. Brunner, sen., though brought up for the Lutheran Church, was never ordained in it, having adopted Unitarian views. His first occupation in England was as teacher in Professor Voelcker's school at Everton, Liverpool, and he subsequently founded an educational establishment of his own at the same place. Several of his pupils attained parliamentary honours, among them being Sir Bernhard Samuelson, Mr. W. Rathbone, the Right Hon. James Stansfeld, Sir Charles Tennant, and Mr. Mitchell Henry. Mr. Brunner, sen., retired from active life in 1872 and died in 1883 at the age of eighty-two. Mr. Brunner, jun., now again elected to Parliament, after having been educated at his father's school, obtained in 1857, when fifteen years of age, a clerkship in the Liverpool branch of Joshua Scholefield & Sons, of Birmingham. Here he earned, it is said, a salary of 20*s.* per week, and in 1861 removed to Widnes, where he held a position with the late Mr. Hutchinson. In 1872, having meanwhile made the acquaintance of Mr. Ludwig Mond, a German gentleman who had devoted much energy to new experiments in soda manufacture, and in whose company he had explored the

## FRENCH PHARMACEUTICAL NEWS.

(From our Paris Correspondent.)

**PRIZES FOR PHARMACISTS' ASSISTANTS AND PORTERS.**—The pharmacists of the three departments of the Sarthe, Orne, and Mayenne, at their last general meeting at Laval, decided to found an annual competition in practical pharmacy for their assistants, and various prizes for assistants and laboratory porters attached to pharmacies. The conditions are to be published later.

**HOW TO PACK NITRIC ACID.**—The Council of Hygiene of the Department of the Seine have adopted M. Schutzenberger's conclusions in regard to the packing of nitric acid. It is recommended that the carboys be packed with either straw, hay, or, still better, varech, previously soaked with a cold saturated solution of soda or zinc sulphate, and dried in the open air. The wooden boxes enclosing the whole are to be similarly impregnated, and the carboys are never to be filled completely.

**DAMBOSE IDENTICAL WITH INOSITE.**—The name dambose was given in 1868 by M. Aimé Girard to a sugary substance obtained by him from crude Gaboon indiarubber. M. Maquenne, in a paper read before the Paris Chemical Society, related a number of experiments tending to prove that dambose is identical with inosite, and in conclusion proposed that the name dambose be dropped, not only because it is a useless synonym, but because the termination "ose" wrongly classifies it with the glucoses, where it does not properly belong.

**SOLUBLE SULPHIDE OF COPPER.**—Messrs. W. Spring and G. de Boeck have announced to the Paris Chemical Society that they have obtained sulphide of copper in a perfectly soluble state, by running a stream of hydrogen sulphide in an ammoniacal solution of copper, collecting the precipitate, and washing it by decantation with hydrogen sulphide solution until the copper sulphide redissolves, a fact evidenced by the dark colour assumed by the liquor. The liquid, on being gently boiled to expel the hydrogen sulphide, deposits some reprecipitated copper sulphide, but affords, after filtration, a dark transparent solution, in which chemical analysis proved the presence of the pure cuprous sulphide,



CuS, while spectroscopic investigations showed the liquid to be a solution, and not to consist of a finely-divided solid held in suspension in the liquor.

**SOLUBLE OXIDE OF MANGANESE.**—By imitating the process long known for making soluble Prussian blue, Messrs. W. Spring and G. de Boeck have succeeded in dissolving in water the brown oxide of manganese which forms when potash permanganate is placed in contact with a reducing agent. Their method is very simple. The permanganate is reduced with sodium hyposulphite, and the brown precipitate is washed by decantation with distilled water, repeated unceasingly. When the last traces of potassium salt have disappeared, a dark-brown solution is obtained, perfectly transparent, but precipitated by the slightest addition of almost any salt, or by any attempt at filtration.

**DEATH OF A PRACTICAL CHEMIST.**—The death is announced of M. Louis Possoz at the age of seventy-four. Deceased chiefly occupied himself with the chemistry of sugar-making, and in connection with M. Périer was the first to apply practically the process discovered by him of treating beetroot juice by lime and carbonic acid in succession. He also investigated the action of soda and potassa on organic substances when oxalates and cyanides are formed, the preparation of cyanides from atmospheric nitrogen, and other subjects of minor importance.

**INTERNE PHARMACISTS FOR THE PARIS HOSPITALS.**—The competition this year resulted in the appointment of fifty-one pharmaceutical students to the position of hospital internes for a term of four years. The following prizes were awarded to internes from one to four years in active service. Gold medal, M. Choay (Lariboisière); silver medals, MM. Breville (Hôtel Dieu) and Moureu (Pitié); accessit, Boutran (Hôtel Dieu); honourable mentions, MM. A. M. Denis (Bichat), Labriche (Lariboisière), Gueydet (Pitié), and Gênevrier (Salpêtrière).

**"PROFESSOR MORISSE" PUNISHED AGAIN.**—Faurie, *alias* Professor Morisse, has come to grief again for unlawfully practising pharmacy. As it is his fifth offence—his fourth was related in THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST of April 23—the court imposed a severe penalty, sentencing him to 600*fr.* fine and ten days' imprisonment, and to 3,000*fr.* damages towards the Provident Society of the Seine Pharmacists; ordering that the pharmacy at 75 Boulevard Magenta kept by Faurie be closed; that a copy of the sentence be posted before each one of the twenty "mairies" of Paris, and also inserted at Faurie's expense in two newspapers chosen by the Pharmacists' Society; and, finally, sentencing defendant to pay all costs, &c. The penalty of imprisonment is very seldom imposed in such cases, but Faurie is a hardened offender.

**STUDENTS MUST NOT INTERRUPT THEIR STUDIES.**—By a Presidential decree, issued in accordance with the recommendations of the Superior Council of Public Instruction, all pharmaceutical students serving their time in pharmacies (*élèves stagiaires*) who shall without sufficient excuse neglect to take out their inscriptions for the space of three years shall lose the benefit of the last inscription taken, corresponding to one year's service. The Council probably thought that when a young man has abandoned pharmacy during three years for some other pursuit, at least one year is needed to make up for lost time and experience, and no doubt there is much soundness in such an opinion. Of course the time spent in the military service is not to be counted in the three years' delay, and the faculties are given full discretion to appreciate the excuses presented by delinquents. The new regulation is not to affect such young men as began to take out their inscriptions before July 26, 1885.

A PARLIAMENTARY return just issued shows that the total National Debt at the end of the financial year 1886-87 was 736,278,688*l.*, which was 6,003,723*l.* less than the previous year, and 100,865,909*l.* less than in 1856-57.

**TO DIAGNOSE ALCOHOLISM.**—A modern Mrs. Caudle finds that the following, if repeated rapidly and correctly by her husband after a Masonic gathering, is a certain test that he is perfectly sober. "Hawshaw of Warsaw sang 'See-saw' as he gathered up shells by the seashore."—*Druggists' Bulletin*.

## Abstracts of Patents.

The following are abstracts of specifications recently published:—

**MILK (PRESERVATION OF).** (*Arthur Brin, 7 Rue Gavarin, Paris. No. 9,738. July 28, 1886. 6d.*) (One diagram.) Milk is placed in an aërating cylinder and charged with oxygen gas under pressure, the gas produced by Brin's patent being preferably used. The diagram represents the cylinder in action.

**MORPHINE ETHERS.** (*Dr. A. Knoll, Ludwigshafen. No. 10,281. August 11, 1886 4d.*) This is a process for the artificial production of codeine and other ethers of morphine. The inventor states that he dissolves one part of morphine in five parts of absolute alcohol, adds to this as much alcoholic potash or soda as will combine with the morphine, then a slight excess of methyl-chloro-carbonate is added, with the result that chemical change takes place at once. Sulphuric acid is now added to the mixture, alcohol distilled off, and the "methyl ether of morphinecarbonic acid" separated by the addition of alkali and benzol. From the solution in benzol the base is obtained in a crystalline mass. Certain precautions, such as the exclusion of water as much as possible, have to be observed in order to obtain the maximum yield of the base.

**GUM (ARTIFICIAL).** (*M. Strasser, Niederschönhausen. No. 10,841. August 16, 1886. 4d.*) It is stated that the artificial gum has adhesive properties equal to the natural. It is made by boiling together sugar, 12½ kilos.; fresh cow's milk (previously boiled and skimmed), 750 grammes; water, 2½ kilos.; and "20-per-cent. glycerine," 500 grammes. While boiling stir in 25 kilos. of "36-per-cent. borax," then cool to 40° Reaumur, and it may be dried by heating in shallow trays for three days, or it may be preserved in the liquid state.

Dr. A. Rossi and Carl Helffrisch, of Offenbach, have also applied for a patent (*No. 10,873. August 25, 1886. 4d.*) for a substance which may be used "as a substitute for gum arabic." It is made by boiling a paste of starch, water, and hydrochloric or sulphuric acid under pressure until it liquefies and sugar begins to form. The mixture is then neutralised, and again heated until the starch is wholly converted into "goumaline." The product is freed from cellulose and salts by means of Taylor's apparatus, filtered through animal charcoal, and evaporated to dryness.

**EFFERVESCING SALINE.** (*Richard C. Scott, Litherland Park, near Liverpool. No. 11,008. August 28, 1886. 6d.*) The inventor has devised an effervescing beverage or drink which may be sold in a pulverulent, granular, or similar form. The peculiarity of this powder is that while it is white it gives a coloured drink and is at the same time "oxygenising." The following is the formula given:—

Soda bicarbonate .. ..	520 parts
Acid tartarie .. ..	520 "
Cream tartar .. ..	100 "
Sugar (crushed loaf) .. ..	380 "
Epsom salts .. ..	140 "
Permanganate of potash .. ..	1 "

Flavouring to taste.

Mix the first three ingredients, add the sugar, incorporate, and warm to about 120° Fabr., then add the finely powdered permanganate of potash; finally the Epsom salts, and oil of lemon or other flavouring.

Instead of permanganate as colouring and oxygenising matter, dimethyl-aniline and chlorate of potash may be used, but the inventor prefers the permanganate.

**VAPOUR-BATH.** (*S. Thompson, 22B Hargate Lane, West Bromwich. No. 13,249. October 16, 1886. 1s. 1d.*) (Five sheets of diagrams.) An apparatus for subjecting the person to medicated vapour, and at the same time keeping the head and face cool by means of a current of cold air. Not intelligible without the diagrams.

**HAIR BRUSH.** (*J. T. Long, Watchmaker, Oxford. No. 16,095. December 8, 1886. 6d.*) (Illustrated.) This simply consists of a brush made in such a manner that the back (and handle) may be easily removed from the bristle portion when the latter requires cleansing. Therefore the back portion is not injured by the cleansing liquid.



## THE NEW BRAZILIAN CUSTOMS TARIFF.

ON July 1 a new Customs tariff came into operation in Brazil, by virtue of which the following duties will henceforth be levied on articles connected with the drug and chemical branches. It should be noted that a kilogramme is equal to 2.204 lbs. avoirdupois, a litre to .22 imp. gallon, and a milreis (of 1,000 reis) to 2s. 3d. nominally.

On articles marked thus \* the duty is levied per litre, not per kilogramme; † denotes that the duty is levied per gramme, not per kilogramme.

Article	Reis per ko.	Article	Reis per ko.
OLEAGINOUS SUBSTANCES, &c.		Leaves, &c.—continued	
Wax :		Saffron, Spanish or Asiatic	16,000
For melting, unpurified, native, or raw .. ..	320	Rosemary leaves .. ..	160
Prepared, in sticks, purified or clear, in cakes, white or yellow .. ..	800	" flowers .. ..	640
Candles, common and plain, and small wax tapers .. ..	1,200	Lavender-spike (flower) ..	160
In articles not otherwise mentioned .. ..	2,000	Cusso ( <i>Bravera anthemintica</i> ) .. ..	1,200
Gum or gelatine :		Hops .. ..	130
Prepared for typography ..	300	Mallow leaves .. ..	320
Not otherwise mentioned ..	650	" flowers .. ..	640
Spermaceti :		Corsican, coroline, island or Irish mosses .. ..	160
Raw or prepared, purified, in lumps or refined ..	400	Orchid moss .. ..	80
In candles .. ..	500	Mace or nutmeg flower ..	3,200
Soap, not performed :		Poppy flower, white, black, or red .. ..	260
Black or brown .. ..	60	Not otherwise specified ..	480
Yellow .. ..	150	Laurel leaves .. ..	160
White .. ..	300	Pimento :	
LEAVES, FLOWERS, FRUITS, SEEDS, ROOTS, BARKS, AND SPICES.		Asiatic or black Malabar ..	160
Saffron, bastard saffron, or carthamus (seed) .. ..	1,000	Of any other kind, fresh, dried, or preserved, with or without mixture of any fruits or vegetables ..	360
Anise or sweet herb, common ..	300	Roots and bulbs, for medicine, dyeing, &c. :	
" fine .. ..	1,000	Judian saffron, curcuma, or yellow ginger .. ..	640
Vanilla (beans) .. ..	16,000	Liquorice .. ..	240
Small cardamom (seed) ..	4,200	Marshmallow, with or without bark or ground ..	240
Tonka perfumed beans ..	3,200	Dog's grass and iris .. ..	130
Colocynth .. ..	1,200	Salap .. ..	1,600
Cumin .. ..	300	Not otherwise mentioned ..	480
Gall-nut .. ..	160	Spices, not otherwise mentioned .. ..	1,000
Linseed .. ..	100	(Articles in this class, if pressed, scraped, grated, or in powder, will be dutiable in the first three cases at the rate of 10 per cent., and in the latter case at the rate of 25 per cent., over and above the amount of the duties specified.	
Nutmegs .. ..	1,500	If the flowers, leaves, roots, seeds, &c., of the same plant, of which the several parts are dutiable at different rates, are imported together in the same package or mixed, so that it is not possible to separate them, the duty must be levied as on that part paying the greatest duty.)	
Mustard, black or white ..	160	VEGETABLE SYRUPS AND ESSENCES, ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES, AND FERMENTED AND OTHER LIQUIDS.	
" of any kind, prepared or preserved .. ..	800	Oil :	
Beans ( <i>Ignatia amara</i> ) ..	1,200	Sweet, olive, &c. .. ..	*300
Elder berries, myrtle, juniper berries .. ..	160	Cotton .. ..	200
Sesamum .. ..	100	Not otherwise mentioned ..	100
Berries, grains, beans, fruits, thistles, seeds, nuts, &c., used in dyeing, medicine, &c., not otherwise mentioned .. ..	480	(These duties are only applicable to oils imported in casks; oils imported in demijohns will be liable to a surtax of 25 per cent.; those imported in bottles, jars,	
Tamarinds .. ..	500		
Barks and wood, medicinal and for dyeing :			
Cinnamon bark .. ..	600		
Oak, quercitron, American bark, Brazilian wood, logwood, sumac, sandalwood, lignum vitæ, sassafras, and any other kind of wood or bark for tanning or dyeing .. ..	50		
Not otherwise specified ..	400		
Indian tea of any kind ..	1,500		
Cloves (Indian) .. ..	800		
Leaves, flowers, herbs, stalks, rushes, mosses, &c., for medicine and dyeing :			
Saffron, bastard or carthamus (flower) .. ..	1,200		

Article	Reis per ko.	Article	Reis per ko.
Oil—continued		Indigo .. ..	600
flasks, or other receptacles of stone, earthenware, or glass, to a surtax of 50 per cent., including the duty on the receptacles.)		Animal or vegetable kermes ..	400
Lees :		Lac of every colour .. ..	8.0
Of oil .. ..	50	Pastes or extracts for dyeing, liquid or solid :	
Of wine, liquid .. ..	30	Of pastel and gall-nut, Campeche, Brazil, sandalwood, and sumac .. ..	120
Camphor .. ..	500	Not otherwise mentioned ..	500
Caehon or Japanese earth ..	60	Powders for gilding .. ..	30
Vegetable wax :		Colouring materials, such as alizarine, anelusine, bi-chine, curcume, indigo-tine, hematine, hraziline, carthamine (extract of saffron), &c. .. ..	1,000
Pure or plain .. ..	320	Size for gilding .. ..	300
Composite or prepared .. ..	8.0	Indian ink .. ..	800
Gums, resins, and natural balsams :		Ochres :	
Mastic, Indian .. ..	3,200	Red, yellow, and earth violet .. ..	15
" elemi or elemi resin ..	500	King violet, &c. .. ..	50
Aloes of every kind .. ..	500	Oils, fixed, liquid, and concrete :	
Ammoniac .. ..	800	Almond, sweet or bitter, and sesamum .. ..	500
Arabic, acacia, or Senegal ..	700	Croton-tiglium .. ..	4,000
Asafetida .. ..	500	Euphorbia .. ..	3,200
Batatas .. ..	4,000	Cod or skate liver .. ..	640
Copal, hard or soft .. ..	500	Male fern (ether) .. ..	8,000
Scammony .. ..	10,000	Linseed :	
Euphorbia .. ..	320	Not purified, or coloured ..	70
Guaicum .. ..	600	Purified or not coloured ..	290
Incense or olibanum .. ..	300	Boiled .. ..	130
Jalap, white or black .. ..	10,000	Nutmeg .. ..	3,500
Lac .. ..	400	Castor-oil :	
Peruvian gum .. ..	4,000	Distilled .. ..	160
Mecca gum .. ..	6,000	Pressed .. ..	500
Turpentine .. ..	80	Not otherwise mentioned (medicinal) .. ..	1,000
Pine-pitch, prepared for instruments .. ..	1,300	Pyroligneous or empyreumatic oils :	
Pine-pitch, black and other kinds .. ..	10	Cade oil .. ..	500
Tolu, dry or soft .. ..	2,400	Naphtha .. ..	100
Not otherwise mentioned ..	1,200	Petroleum, prepared or purified for illuminating (kerosene and gazoline) ..	100
Alcohol, &c. .. ..	*1,000	Petroleum, not prepared or raw, and residues from petroleum distillation ..	80
(The strength of the alcohol to be determined by the Guy-Lussac alcoholometer, the above duties being fixed for 100 degrees, at a temperature of 15 degrees centigrade.)		Not otherwise mentioned ..	1,000
Manua of every kind .. ..	1,000	Volatile or essential oils :	
Opium, raw or solidified ..	9,600	Rosemary .. ..	1,600
Fruit syrups of every kind ..	150	Lavender-spike .. ..	3,000
Vinegar :		Orange-flower .. ..	16,000
Common, or for cooking, red or white .. ..	100	Juniper .. ..	1,600
For preserving .. ..	360	Mustard .. ..	16,000
Syrups, not medicinal, of every kind .. ..	700	Rose .. ..	30,000
(Articles in this category, if imported bruised, grated, scraped, or in powder, will pay in the first three cases 10 per cent., and in the latter case 25 per cent., over and above the respective duties.)		Turpentine or spirits of turpentine .. ..	70
<b>MATERIALS FOR PERFUMERY, DYEING, PAINTING, &amp;c.</b>			
Musk .. ..	†300	Not otherwise mentioned ..	6,000
Ultramarine of every kind ..	200	Carmine paper .. ..	3,200
Bistre .. ..	300	Perfumery .. ..	1,000
Carmine .. ..	6,100	(This article does not include essences and pure oils, but includes oils, extracts, or essences for the hair, linen, &c.; eau de Cologne, &c., used for perfuming; dentifrices; cosmetics; hair preparations; aromatic vinegars; pomades, &c.; toilet soaps; aromatic and perfumed pastilles, tal-lettes, &c. Perfumes in pots, flasks, or vases of porcelain, gilded or ornamented, and of No. 2 glass, will pay double the respective duties.)	
Prick-wood, carbonised (for drawing) .. ..	400	Powders :	
Blue ashes .. ..	200	For shoes .. ..	50
Cochineal .. ..	400	Of ivory, calcined .. ..	800
Coral, fine, in powder .. ..	200	For printing, coloured, or for gilding or silvering ..	2,000
Auline or fuchsine colours of every kind, &c., liquid or solid .. ..	1,000		
Cork, pulverised, or Spanish black .. ..	30		
Artificial essences of every kind .. ..	3,000		
Blacking for shoes :			
Liquid .. ..	100		
In paste or powder .. ..	320		



Article	Reis per ko.
Animal black (calcined bones) :	
In lumps .. ..	10
In powder .. ..	30
Rouge .. ..	1,200
Sigillata earth .. ..	600
Red chalk .. ..	600
Umbur (Cologne or Oliveira) ..	240
Sumac .. ..	15
Sienna earth .. ..	300
Colours :	
Ink, for writing :	
Liquid .. ..	180
In powder or paste ..	500
Ink for marking linen ..	1,600
For drawing :	
In boxes .. ..	2,000
In shells .. ..	15
In powder, paste, or cakes .. ..	2,000
Prepared in water ..	60
Prepared in oil, &c. :	
For printing or lithography, and for painting houses, &c. ..	100
Fine, in tubes or cylinders of metal, &c. ..	2,000
Green :	
Compounded .. ..	130
Parisian, &c. .. ..	320
Varnish :	
Of tar .. ..	200
Not otherwise specified ..	600

CHEMICAL PRODUCTS, PHARMACEUTICAL COMPOSITIONS, AND MEDICAMENTS IN GENERAL.

Acetone or pyro-acetic spirit	1,000
Acetates or pyrolignites :	
Of alumina .. ..	300
Of ammonia, liquid or solid .. ..	240
Of lead, liquid or crystallised, salt or vinegar of lead .. ..	200
Of copper, ammoniacal ..	4,800
" crystallised or in powder .. ..	250
Of lithia .. ..	16,000
Of silver .. ..	150
Of cobalt .. ..	10,000
Of iron .. ..	50
Of mercury .. ..	7,000
Of any metal not otherwise distinguished ..	1,000
Of alkaloids or organic bases .. ..	100
Acids :	
Acetic, strong or crystallisable, and pure of verdigris or glacial ..	80
Arsenious or white oxide of arsenic .. ..	80
Benzoic, or flowers of benzoic .. ..	2,200
Bromic .. ..	7,000
Perchloric .. ..	2,400
Formic .. ..	2,000
Hydrochloric, chlorhydric or muriatic, pure or colourless .. ..	170
Ditto, impure or coloured ..	15
Iodic, pure .. ..	3,500

Article	Reis per ko.
Acids—continued	
Lactic .. ..	2,000
Nitric or azotic, pure, colourless .. ..	100
Ditto, impure or coloured ..	30
Oxalic .. ..	80
Phosphoric, solid or glacial ..	1,000
" liquid .. ..	120
Pyrogallic .. ..	6,000
Pyroligneous, pyroacetic, or vinegar of wood ..	80
Sorbic .. ..	3,000
Succinic, volatile salts of amber .. ..	2,400
Sulphuric, oil or spirit of vitriol, pure or colourless .. ..	80
Ditto, impure or common ..	10
Sulphurous liquid .. ..	80
Tartaric .. ..	300
Valerianic .. ..	4,000
Not otherwise mentioned ..	800
Aconite .. ..	1240
Waters :	
English .. ..	800
Distilled, of orange, rose and lettuce flowers ..	400
Ditto, not otherwise mentioned .. ..	800
Hemostatic of any kind and vulneraric alcohol ..	1,000
Mineral, natural or artificial, of any kind ..	200
Albumen, animal or dried ..	1,600
Alkaloids or natural or artificial organic bases, &c., not otherwise mentioned ..	100
Alcohol, amylaceous .. ..	800
Guncotton .. ..	4,000
Alumina, dry or gelatinous ..	2,500
Ambergris .. ..	1400
Liquid ammonia, volatile alkali, or spirits of sal ammoniac .. ..	240
Amygdaline .. ..	130
Amylene .. ..	10,000
Antimonates of potash, plain or diaphoretic antimony, purified or not .. ..	1,000
Ditto, of alkaloids .. ..	100
Antipyrine .. ..	130
Carburet of potash, of any description .. ..	1,300
Antraquinine and hydroquinine .. ..	100
"Apiol," pure .. ..	120
Arrobes for medicinal purposes .. ..	800
Arsenates and arsenites :	
Of potash or of soda, pure ..	2,000
Ditto, impure, for the arts and industries .. ..	200
Of silver .. ..	150
Of any metal, not otherwise specified .. ..	2,000
Of alkaloids or organic bases .. ..	100
Asparagine, pure .. ..	120
Sugar of milk, salt of milk, or lactine .. ..	1,000
Balms, prepared, of any kind, not otherwise mentioned ..	1,800
Benzine .. ..	160
Benzoates, metallic, of any kind .. ..	10,000
Ditto, of organic bases .. ..	100
Medicinal biscuits of any kind .. ..	1,000
"Bolas de Nancy" .. ..	1,000

## CINCHONA-GROWING IN RÉUNION.

SOME time ago we reported that efforts were being made to propagate the cinchona tree in some of the French colonies, and that it was confidently assumed that these experiments would be so successful as to render French buyers independent of the London market in a few years' time.

Mr. C. L. St. John, British Consul in the French colony of Réunion, gives some interesting details of the cultivation of cinchona in that island. He states that for some years past the planting of cinchona has absorbed much attention in Réunion; and, although the plantations have hitherto assumed no very extensive development, the results obtained are sufficiently satisfactory.

At Réunion the plantations are made in forests, at a height of about 4,000 feet. At this altitude, where there exist no high trees, but merely brushwood, parallel alleys from five to six feet wide are made, as far as practicable in spots sheltered from the winds. These alleys are separated by a range of brushwood, 10 feet thick on each side, which serve to protect the young cinchona plants against the violent winds so common in Réunion. Holes are then dug, at a distance of 15 feet apart, 20 inches in diameter, and the same in depth. They are then filled with the earth that has been dug up, and to which some mould is added. This mixture forms, at the surface of the soil, a convexity, into the middle of which the young cinchona plant is placed; and the alley, after a few showers of rain, is soon brought to a level.

In a soil thus prepared the young plant experiences no difficulty in its growth; but when it has attained a height of 1 foot 6 inches, care must be taken to cut the roots of the adjoining brushwood, which may have found their way into the space reserved for the cinchona, in order that the plant may meet with no impediment in the course of its development.

At the end of seven or eight years, the plants have a diameter of 3½ inches, and are ready to be worked.

The following is the manner in which the bark is prepared:—Towards the month of October—that is to say, when the sap resumes its ascensive movement, and the bark is more easily detached—the plants are cut at about 2 inches from the ground. The bark is then taken off and put in the sun to dry. From the stump that remains there soon spring a great number of young shoots, which, when they have in their turn attained a certain size, should be lopped off, only leaving the number of sprigs which the stump is able to feed conveniently. These sprigs have a rapid growth, and, at the end of another period of six or eight years, a new crop is ready.

In this way the cultivation of this produce, once planted, can be continued almost indefinitely, and at little expense. The consul thinks that it is evident that the means employed in Réunion for the cultivation of the cinchona are very practical, and far more economical than those in vogue in Java.

Although the Réunion plantations are as yet only on a limited scale, the results are such as to induce their extension. Hitherto, experiments have only been made by the local government on the Crown lands, and by a few wealthy planters. Lately, the Government sold a certain quantity, which fetched a little more than 2 francs per lb. in the market.

The manager of the Crédit Foncier Company has also expressed great satisfaction at the results he has obtained, and he will shortly sell over 200 lbs. of cinchona planted in 1879. This year he expects to have a new crop from trees planted in 1880; and so on.

It may be stated that the stumps of the plants that were cut in October last are already covered with young shoots.

COCA-GROWING IN ASSAM.—Mr. J. Buckingham, of Amgooria, Assam, who is making experiments in coca-growing on his plantations, states that the plants are healthy and have borne berries; he has gathered a small quantity of leaves which he prepared in the same manner as tea. In Darjeeling, where Mr. Flamsted, of Seeyok, and other planters have tried to raise coca plants, the experiments have resulted in failure, the climate being found too cold.



## THE BRITISH MEDICAL ASSOCIATION.

THE JUBILEE MEETING, DUBLIN, AUGUST 1887.

A CORRESPONDENT sends us the following exclusive record of the proceedings at this meeting, which we are glad to insert, though we are inclined to doubt the strict accuracy of the report:—

## MONDAY.

General arrival. Muffled peals from all the churches.

## TUESDAY.

9 A.M.—General assembly. Fraternisation with the Worshipful Companies of Barbers and Undertakers. At 9.30 the Procession to the Cemetery in the following order:—

Police Constables to clear the way.

The Proprietor of the *Lancet*, flourishing his bloodthirsty weapon.

The Chief Barber, carrying his pole.

Mute	The Chief Undertaker	Mute
Mute	in professional costume.	Mute
Mute	Other Undertakers with	Mute
Mute	the usual paraphernalia.	Mute

The United Bands of Hospital Students (500 strong), performing on the "Bones."

The President for 1886-87, supported on two sticks.

The President elect, supported by his Chaplains.

The Physicians, in the professional costume *tempo* George III., with their gold-headed canes. The Vivisectionists in their magenta robes. The General Practitioners in their pestle and mortar boards.

The Brass Band of the Association, playing a dismal dirge in B flat minor.

## General Public.

On arrival at the cemetery the body of the deceased President was placed in a glass chamber, surrounded by statuettes of his predecessors, modelled in fused chloride of calcium, till 8 P.M. The chamber was strewn with wreaths of flowers (of sulphur). Return in silence to the City.

The Session was opened by the President elect, with an inaugural address on "The Worship of the GOLDEN CALF the true Obstacle to the adoption of a rational and scientific System of Therapeutics."

Ten minutes for meditation, after which the following papers were read:—

1. "On Sighatica, and its intimate Relation to some Functional Affections of the Heart." By Dr. Syer, Professor of Gynaecology to the Maternity Hospital.

2. "The Real He licks her of Life." By Mr. Coster, formerly of Millbank.

3. "Notes of a remarkable case of malignant Dyspepsia of the Cerebral Ventricles, accompanied with total loss of memory from great enlargement of the foramina of the Ethmoid," the brilliant diagnosis fully confirmed at all points by subsequent post-mortem. By Mr. Colney Hatch.

Adjournment to lunch (consisting of linseed poultice and porridge, Abernethy biscuits, and black draughts).

## AFTERNOON SESSION.

4. "On Staphysagria, a true Specific in all cases of Pubic Cancer." By Dr. Lauder Bruce.

5. "The Scientific Mean of Temperance." By the Rev. Dr. Shandy Gaffer, the venerable rector of Beer-cum Poppe.

6. On "The Urgent Necessity for the Immediate Establishment of Parish Monkeys." By Dr. Gibbon Synge, one of H.M. inspectors under the Education Acts, and author of the treatise, "Phlebitis, and its Successful Treatment by Pulvis Keatingii."

7. On "Biliary and Renal Concretions, with a more Accurate Method of Distinguishing between the Integral and the Differential Calculus." By Dr. O'Liver.

8. On "King Thebaw's Hirsute Family: two superlative examples of Menière's Disease." By Dr. the Worshipful the Chief Barber.

## WEDNESDAY.

Assembly at the Operation Theatre, when Dr. Hippocampus Major in his zeal for the advancement of science, offered himself as a subject for partial vivisection. The object of the inquiry was the discovery of the learned and self-sacrificing doctor's "Bowels of Compassion," which were carefully removed, preserved in glycerine, and forwarded as a rare specimen to the museum of the Royal College of Surgeons. The cost of the postage was not heavy.

The Editor of the *Lancet* also exhibited his celebrated Menagerie of Bugbears (*Cimex ursinus*, Linn.) and Earwigs (*Perukius auricularis*, Cuvier), with which he rules the profession. These were considered worthy of deep and attentive consideration and study.

## AFTERNOON SESSION.

9. "On Cortex Canis, more particularly as to its *elegant and unequalled preparation*, the Vinum Corticis Canis Haïratum, and its efficacy in Hydrophobia and Medical Kleptomania." By Doctress Aunt Pasteur. Testimonials in its favour were read from Drs. Lauder Bruce, Sydney Murrell, and many others.

10. "Notes on the late great Obstetric case at Dublin" (*gaol delivery*). By Doctress Nurse.

## THURSDAY.

Excursion by rail to Bray. Great international assembly of donkeys. Grand choral performance of "Erin-go-bray," by the whole of the company. Moke'a coffee served afterwards. Visit to Tim O'Leery's celebrated herd of IRISH BULLS. Unexpected charge of the bulls upon the vivisectionists; skying of the President by the fiercest of the herd. General stampede and skedaddle. Great demand for Holloway's ointment and Mother Siegel's soothing syrup. Visit to the Telegraph Office. Connection of the telephone with the celebrated BLARNEY STONE. Great sensational scene of kissing the stone through the telephone. General rejoicings at the progress of science. A short performance at the theatre by the celebrated Donnybrook Company of the much-admired serio-comic tragedy, "Will any Gentleman please to Tread on the Tails of me Coat?" Return to Dublin.

Grand banquet at 8 P.M., provided by the Worshipful Company of Apothecaries. Scalpels laid for 150. The room handsomely decorated with cauliflowers and illuminated with lights of science.

## MENU.

"Gravey" Soup.	POTAGES.	Consommé de Santé.
Eels, blistered.	POISSONS.	Soles, tender.
Hakes aux Pains diverses.		

## ENTRÉES.

Art of Apothecary.	Caul of Night Bell à la Sauce d'Irlande.
Liver of Sulphur.	Kidneys aux Bright.

## ESTREMETS.

Confection of Senna.	Honey of Borax.
Syrup of Sea Onions à la Mer de Glace.	
Bitter Apples.	Bitter Almonds.
Laurel Cherries.	Jargon (elle) Pears.
Turkey Rhubarb.	Seville Oranges.
Butter of Antimony.	Cream of Tartar.
Milk of Sulphur.	

## VINS.

Absinthium.	Aloes.	Cocaine.	Colchicum.
Ferrum.	Ipecacuanha.	Opium.	Pepsine.

## LIQUEURS.

Curaçore.	Liquor Sanguinis.
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Stomach pumps in the retiring-rooms.

## FRIDAY.

General departure. Merry peals from all the churches.



## THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST.

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42 Cannon Street, LONDON, E.C.

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REGISTERED **"SANITAS"** TRADE MARK.  
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THE WELL-KNOWN APERIENT MINERAL WATER.

### IMPORTANT NOTICE.

By reason of an improved method of caption, by which dilution is avoided, FRIEDRICHSHALL WATER will be found now to be of CONSIDERABLY GREATER STRENGTH AND EFFICACY than heretofore.

*The ordinary dose is a large wineglassful (4 ounces) taken fasting. Most efficacious and more acceptable to the palate when heated or mixed with an equal quantity of very hot water.*

"The most suitable aperient for prolonged use."  
 Professor SEEGEN.

Of all Chemists and Mineral Water Dealers. [2]

SEE SEABURY & JOHNSON'S Advertisement of INDIA-RUBBER POROUS AND SPREAD PLASTERS on page 45.

## SILICATED CARBON FILTERS.

PATENT  
MOVABLE  
BLOCK

SEE ADVERTISEMENT, PAGE 14.

## WOODHALL SPA

BROMO IODINE MINERAL WATER.

*The strongest known Iodine Water in the World.*

This remarkable Spa has been purchased by a Syndicate of gentlemen who have determined to make more widely known the extraordinary curative powers of this spring, which contains more Iodine and Bromine than any spring in Europe—"And, we may safely add, in any part of the World."—*Dr. Cuffe, for many years late resident Physician at Woodhall Spa.*

An analysis of the water having been made in November, 1886, by Professor Wanklyn, M.R.C.S., corresponding member of the Royal Bavarian Academy of Sciences, Professor of Chemistry, a very important discovery has been made, viz., the presence of Free or Elementary Iodine.

Dr. Wanklyn says—"So far as I am aware, this is the first instance in which free Iodine has been found in appreciable quantity in a natural water. For many years the Woodhall Spa has been celebrated as a valuable remedy in skin diseases. The fact that it is a solution of free Iodine is interesting in this connection, and well worthy of the attention of the medical profession."

The Woodhall Bromo Iodine Water is now being bottled at the Spring by the Sole Agents, BROMLEY & CO., Chemists, 233 High Street, Lincoln, 5 & 6 The Grove, Buxton, and at Woodhall. All communications to be addressed to them at the Spa, Woodhall Horncastle.

POWERFUL! HANDY!! SAFE!!!

## CONDY'S POWDER

In Perforated Tins — Retail 1-lb. Tin, 1s.

Trade Price, 8s. per dozen, less usual discount. Through all Wholesale Houses.

CONDY & MITCHELL (Ld.), 67 & 68 Turnmill St., London, E.C.

SOLE PROPRIETORS OF CONDY'S FLUID.

## EDITORIAL NOTES.

### PROGRESS OF PHARMACOLOGY.

MUCH allowance ought to be made to the presidents of scientific associations, or of sections of these, in consideration of the constantly increasing difficulties of their tasks occasioned by the accumulated and extending development of the fashion which has made such addresses a part of our ephemeral literature. Every president aims to be popular, critical, original, and perhaps sensational. If he can get in something useful without sacrificing either of the other elements of his address so much the better, but, this is not essential.

Dr. William Whitla, of Belfast, who presided over the section of "pharmacology and therapeutics" at the recent Dublin meeting of the British Medical Association, gave an address which was at least up to the level of other presidential addresses there delivered, though it must be acknowledged that the compliment implied is of the most moderate description. The pharmacological section of the association has only existed for four years, and Dr. Whitla claims to have first suggested it. Responding to the growing interest taken by medical leaders in drug action, it is a very popular section, and is no doubt as useful as any. Dr. Whitla professes to think that there is a great field of work open to the section, and his address was mainly composed of suggestions of ways in which pharmacology and therapeutics could be advanced by its aid. First, however, he declares that "there is perhaps no sadder aspect of scientific medicine in this country than the present position of pharmacology." Why is this? Not because of a short supply of material, for there is an "ever increasing number of new drugs, which pours in upon us at a rate which prevents the thorough testing so necessary before the range of the new weapons can be accurately determined." Nor because of the paucity of the labourers in this field, for "few men enter medicine without at some time, especially in their earlier years, indulging in the fond day-dream of leaving the science better than they found it." No, the harvest truly is great, the labourers are abundant, but "the restrictions imposed by a short-sighted legislature, warped and swayed in its judgment by noisy and clamorous agitators, have driven us into the humiliating position of looking to the more favoured investigators in other countries for those solid materials out of which, to a large extent, we must rear a truly scientific treatment of disease." With all respect to the speaker, it may be safely asserted that all this is pure nonsense. During the past quarter of a century the pharmacists, pharmacologists, or therapeutists of this country and America have done by far the larger part of the work incident to the introduction of new remedies into medical practice, so far at least as regards those obtained from the vegetable kingdom. In far products and other chemical medicines, it must be admitted that Germany has taken the lead; but it is simply incorrect to say that there has been experienced any real difficulty in this country in the application of pharmacological



tests on animals. Our "short-sighted legislature" does permit such experiments to be made by competent men, and it is not an injury to science or to humanity that there should be that limitation, even if it places a check on the undesirable energy of those gushing youths with whose day-dreams Dr. Whitla seems to have so much sympathy.

Ceasing his vain repinings, however, Dr. Whitla proceeds to sketch out plans for the employment of the vast wealth of philanthropic energy which is welling up in the twenty thousand bosoms of the registered medical practitioners of the United Kingdom. If they cannot all be provided with new drugs to perform with, they can at least all experiment with old ones. Dr. Whitla therefore proposes the formation of a "small committee with a good secretary," who are to select drugs, one after the other, and invite clinical observations on their action, the general results to be published in "our most admirably conducted journal" by "our courteous and many-gifted editor." It is not surprising that Dr. Whitla's address secured early insertion. We are confident that such a series of observations as Dr. Whitla desires would be of great practical use, and consequently of much interest; but they certainly would not be strikingly novel; such commentaries do now appear in the medical journals, and though they are relegated to small type unless written by a baronet or a friend of the "courteous and many-gifted editor," they are invariably read with eagerness by the majority of country doctors. But why an intelligent editor cannot start such discussions without the aid of a "small committee with a good secretary" is beyond our understanding.

Dr. Whitla also urges the employment of a similar engine, "a small committee with an energetic secretary," for the perfection of the national Pharmacopœia. While giving every credit to Dr. Quain for his "great ability and untiring industry," and even recognising the services of the three distinguished editors upon such mechanical portions of the work as its chemistry, botany, and pharmacy, he yet considers the Pharmacopœia as "far from what it should be," and wants to organise for the next edition the therapeutic knowledge of the profession at large. This scheme is of course similar to the one just expounded, though the suggestion of a possible *plébiscite* in regard to the introduction of new remedies and the excision of old ones adds a little to the humour of the proposal.

By vigorous whipping a few hundred medical opinions concerning the Pharmacopœia could no doubt be obtained; but it is questionable whether the editors of the next edition would be much aided thereby. As a matter of fact new Pharmacopœias are moulded by savages, enterprising pharmacists, and patent-medicine makers. From these we get our first hints of new remedies and new combinations. We do not recollect any single medicine discovered by inductive science, even if aided by experiments on animals. A few medical men, very few comparatively, follow in the train of the commercial pioneers and help to keep the ball rolling. It would never do, however, to declare this to be the source of our knowledge of new drugs before the section of pharmacology and therapeutics of the British Medical Association; but it is a very close approximation to the truth nevertheless.

#### BREAKDOWN OF THE IRISH PHARMACY ACT.

THE Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland scarcely deserve sympathy in their recent failure at Belfast. Through their council they chose to ignore, to neglect, and actually to disobey the provisions of their own Act, and they must not be

surprised to be confronted with the results of their own conduct. Their Pharmacy Act gave them the power to institute two sets of examinations, and to qualify two classes of pharmacists, as in Great Britain, namely, chemists and druggists and pharmaceutical chemists. The creation of a qualification for chemists and druggists was no doubt left optional, but the preparation and publication of two registers, one of pharmaceutical chemists and the other of chemists and druggists, was enjoined upon the council; and as by a subsequent clause they were required to recognise the rights of chemists and druggists practising as such in Ireland at the time of the passing of the Act, it is clear that whether they decided to qualify more chemists and druggists or not, they should have compiled a register of such as did exist, as one of their first duties.

The adoption of the title "pharmaceutical chemist" for Irish chemists and druggists was itself a piece of appropriation, to call it by no stronger name, which the Government of the United Kingdom ought not to have permitted. That title had only acquired a value in consequence of the labours of the previous forty years in Great Britain, and it had as fair a right to be protected as any trade title. But the British Pharmaceutical Council at the time decided not to oppose the Irish Bill, and consequently Irishmen had the power to assume the title on such conditions as should be agreed upon. The first Irish Pharmaceutical Council resolved not only to use the title as fully as possible, but they also decided to degrade it. They resolved to have no other than "pharmaceutical chemists" in Ireland, and passing their examination, which was avowedly modelled after the British Minor, was made to confer the title "pharmaceutical chemist" in Ireland.

This is ancient history, but it is recalled by the recent trial in Belfast. The Society prosecuted in Belfast a certain chemist and druggist who they alleged had sold laudanum. For the defence they were called upon to show that the name of this vendor was not on the register of chemists and druggists. As they had no such register they very properly lost their case, as far as this count was concerned. The defendant was convicted on a charge of compounding a physician's prescription, and it would not have availed him, in reply to this charge, even if he could have proved that he was in business as a chemist and druggist before the passing of the Act. But it does seem clear that the regulation of the sale of poisons, which was one of the chief purposes of the Act, cannot now be effected at all under the present Act, unless the Council can at this late date see their way to the preparation of a register of chemists and druggists, which shall certainly include all who were in business as such in or before the year 1875.

#### THE FRAUDULENT MARKING OF MERCHANDISE.

AMONG the legislative measures which will probably receive Royal assent in the course of the present Parliamentary session is a Bill which, though counted among the minor Parliamentary achievements of the session, is likely, if stringently applied, to exercise a very far-reaching influence upon our commerce and that of our foreign competitors. This Bill, of which the bulk of the commercial community at present have heard little more than the name, is the Merchandise Marks Bill, which, early in the present year, was referred to a select Parliamentary committee, and has since been returned by that body to Parliament with certain suggestions for its improvement.

The committee consisted of seventeen members, mostly



representing industrial constituencies, and of whom nine are at present, or have been, engaged in commercial pursuits. Three of the five representatives for Sheffield, Messrs. Muddella, Stuart-Wortley, and Coleridge were members of this committee, probably in recognition of the fact that the great Yorkshire town had taken a prominent part in pushing the question of fraudulent marking to the front.

The Bill, besides providing against the forgery or fraudulent application of trade-marks, makes it an offence to apply any false trade description to goods, and provides that any person who is found offering, selling, or having in his possession goods contravening the Act will be punishable unless he proves that he acted without intent to defraud, and that on demand made by or on behalf of the prosecutor he gave all the information in his power with respect to the persons from whom he obtained the goods. This proviso, by throwing the onus of proof upon the defendant, will considerably diminish an offender's chances of escape.

The penalties to which infringers of the law will render themselves liable are made more severe than under the Merchandise Marks Act of 1862. Upon conviction on indictment a fine or imprisonment not exceeding two years, with or without hard labour, will be inflicted, while the penalty on summary conviction is a maximum fine of 20*l.* or a term of imprisonment not exceeding four months, which may be increased to a 50*l.* fine or six months' imprisonment in the case of repeated conviction.

It is provided that the provisions of the Bill respecting the application of a false trade description to goods shall extend to any figures, words, or marks reasonably calculated to lead persons to believe that the goods are the manufacture or merchandise of some person other than the person whose manufacture or merchandise they really are.

This is a very far-reaching clause which it seems quite possible to so interpret as to render many practices now regarded as comparatively innocent, actually criminal. The clause may render it an illegal proceeding on the part of a merchant, not himself a manufacturer, to sell under his own label, say, quinine or any other preparation of which he is not the real manufacturer. It is said that many firms purchase quinine and other chemicals in bulk from the manufacturers and put them up in packages with their own labels. It may be that they intend merely to indicate that they are the sellers of the articles, just as a retailer puts his slip label on goods sold by him. But it is worth noting that if the label conveys the idea that the merchant is actually the manufacturer, a "false trade description" is made, and thus an indictable offence is committed.

Moreover it is conceivable that the Act might be construed as prohibiting the not infrequent practice of stamping the names of retailers on such articles as toothbrushes or cakes of soap. Such a Draconian application of the measure, would, however, soon render the law inoperative by making it absurd. The expression "trade description" is declared to mean "any description, statement, or other indication, direct or indirect . . . as to the place or country in which any goods were made or produced, as to the mode of manufacturing or producing any goods, or as to the material of which any goods are composed;" and further: "The expression 'false trade description' means a trade description which is false in a material respect as regards the goods to which it is applied."

One of the principal purposes of the Bill is to prevent the importation of foreign goods marked with home brands and either sold in this country or exported. Provisions are inserted to render responsible for such actions the agents of foreign houses residing in this country and accessory to the fraud in any way.

The importation of goods bearing the name or known trade-mark of British firms or the name of a place in the United Kingdom, may not be imported unless the name is a general one indicating the character of the article, and then the name of the place or country where the goods were actually manufactured is to be added.

The present Bill originated in a scheme for the protection of trade-marks or names which was adopted in 1883 by an international convention, at which nearly all civilised countries were represented. In the beginning of last year the first conference for the revision of the scheme adopted by this convention was held at Rome, and it was then agreed in principle that concerted action should be taken to bring into harmony the laws of the various participating countries. It is a significant fact that the only important country which all along declined to accede to the convention is Germany, the very nation which, as is abundantly proved by the evidence taken before the Select Committee of the House of Commons, is the greatest sinner of all in the matter of fraudulent marking of goods. There can be but one opinion as to the energy and enterprise which German traders are displaying in the struggle for commercial supremacy, but it must be confessed that with a large proportion of them the ordinary rules of commercial morality and fair dealing are as dust in the balance where a passing advantage, however slight, can be obtained. Fraudulent German labels were put in evidence before the parliamentary committee, showing that the label bearing the name and address of a large English firm of gunpowder manufacturers is closely imitated by a German house who sell their own gunpowder under that false denomination. German cigar manufacturers in Westphalia and in Bremen import through agents in Mark Lane and elsewhere in the City so-called "Havana" cigars, which bear labels purporting them to have been manufactured in the West Indies. A firm in Chemnitz, Saxony, actually went the length of marking imitation Balbriggan hosiery with the words "Smith & Co., Balbriggan, Ireland," and exported their shoddy to this country and America, thus greatly damaging the reputation and trade of Messrs. Smyth & Co., of Balbriggan, in Ireland, the real manufacturers, upon whose reputation the pirates traded.

Mr. Hughes, a Sheffield solicitor, submitted to the committee a label obtained in the United States by the traveller of a well-known Sheffield cutlery house, and bearing the legend, "Sheffield Knife Company, Victoria Works, Queen Street, Sheffield, England, founded A.D. 1837, cutlery to her Majesty." There is no such firm, and the fraud was merely intended to delude the foreign buyer into the belief that he is purchasing real Sheffield ware. Examples such as these might be multiplied manifold. Of course British traders are far from blameless in the matter, and only too often lend themselves to assist in these malpractices; but there is no doubt that foreigners are the chief offenders. We in this country are by this time sufficiently awake to the severity of foreign competition; and, while it is questionable whether we shall ever see fit to retaliate upon our rivals by the adoption of a protective tariff, we are at least entitled to see that the extreme liberality with which we allow them to compete with us on equal terms shall be reciprocated on their part by fair and honest dealing.

The  
British  
Pharmaceutical  
Conference.

We have already indicated the social features to be expected at the Manchester meeting of the Pharmaceutical Conference. By the courtesy of Mr. W. A. H. Naylor, one of the honorary general secretaries, we are now able to announce the scientific programme as far as it is arranged. The papers promised up to date are the following:—Contributions to the Knowledge of Catha Leaves, by Professor



Flückiger and T. E. Gerock. Quinological Work in the Madras Cinchona Plantations, by David Hooper, F.C.S. On Two Species of Vesicating Beetles from South Africa, by J. O. Braithwaite. On the Chemistry and Pharmacy of some of the Morphine Derivatives, by D. B. Dott, F.R.S.E., and S. Ralph Stockman, M.D. A Method of Detecting and Estimating Salicylic Acid in Wines and other Liquids, by Walter H. Ince, A.I.C. Report on Blaud's Pills, by T. Maben. Relation of Pharmacy to Medicine, by D. J. Leech, M.D. On the Chemistry of Logwood, by Louis Siebold, F.I.C., F.C.S. The B.P. Preparations of Logwood, by Louis Siebold, F.I.C., F.C.S. Cryptopine and its Salts, by Dr. E. Kauder. Note on the Estimation of Ipecacuanha, by F. Ransom. A short Note on English Rhubarb, by W. Elborne. On Nitrites and Nitroglycerine, by G. A. Atkinson, M.D. A New Method of Preparing Aconitine, by John Williams, F.I.C., F.C.S. Note upon the Testing and Purification of Hydrochlorate of Cocaine, by John Williams, F.I.C., F.C.S. Examination of Commercial Cocoa Butter, by E. J. Millard. Notes on Crude Carbohc Acid and Carbohc Powders, by A. H. Allen, F.I.C., F.C.S. Oil of Evodia, a New Deodorant for Iodoform, by H. Helbing.

We understand that arrangements are being made by the local committee to enable members to travel to and from Manchester within a radius of fifty miles at a single fare for the double journey, on production of their Conference ticket.

\* \*

**Settling-up.** We hear that the members of the executive of the late Chemists and Druggists' Association have been called upon for a contribution of 1*l.* 12*s.* 8*d.* each to make up a total deficiency of 34*l.* 4*s.* 11*d.* Some of them, it is said, are rather reluctant to pay for their departed glory.

\* \*

**Magnetised Water.** The *Pharmaceutical Post* gives particulars of a singular action which was tried the other day before the Criminal Court at Munich. The defendant was a certain Mr. Wilhelm Liebhaber, known as the "Diphtheria King," who for more than twenty-six years had carried on an extensive trade as a magnetising doctor. The specialty from which he derived his title was the treatment of diphtheria in children, which he claimed to effect by the simple administration of pure water rendered medicinally active by the application of magnetism. The water, which was alleged to preserve its medicinal value for four days, Liebhaber distributed gratis; but for his visits he charged, apparently taking as much as he could get, for it was given in evidence that he occasionally obtained a fee of 5*l.* for a call. In the case under trial he was accused of fraud for having given six bottles of water to a child, which died during the treatment. The most astonishing thing about the whole business is not so much the dense gullibility of the Munich people, who allowed this man to practise his quackery among them for twenty-six years (though one would scarcely have expected such a thing in a country said to be educationally so advanced as Germany), as the ground upon which the accused was acquitted. The verdict was to the effect that, although many medical men did not believe in magnetism as a curative agency, yet there were others who did, and under the circumstances no fraud could be said to have been committed by the accused.

\* \*

**Pharmacies** Among the manifold duties pertaining to the chief commissioner of police in Berlin is the grant of concessions for the establishment of pharmacies in that city. Hitherto Berlin has only possessed eighty-six pharmacies; but as this number has been found insufficient for the requirements of a city of nearly one and a half million inhabitants, the police authorities have now under consideration a scheme for the establishment of twenty new pharmacies in the course of the next few years. Not only do the police thus decree how many "Apotheken" may be established, but they are actually empowered to indicate the place where such establishments shall be opened. On this occasion, however, they will content themselves with naming the districts, as distinct from the precise spots, where the new pharmacies are to be established. It must not be supposed, however, that this decision is due to the dawning

of a more liberal spirit. Its aim is simply to prevent house speculators from running up the value of property on the site of the new concession. Thus hedged in securely by official protection, a Berlin pharmacy, as may be imagined, is not an establishment which can be purchased for a mere song. From 1883 to 1885 twenty-two pharmacies changed hands in Berlin, the lowest price paid being 213,000 marks (10,650*l.*), and the highest (for the Simon'sche Apotheke, in the Spandauer Strasse) 1,200,000 marks (60,000*l.*) Speculation in "Apotheken-konzessionen," as they are called, has always been rife, and the lucky acquirer of a new concession is thereby made the possessor of a handsome fortune. Several Berlin pharmacists, after obtaining a "concession" and fitting up an establishment at the cost of, perhaps, 300*l.* or 400*l.*, have sold their shops after a few months at prices ranging from 5,000*l.* to 6,000*l.*, and in one instance it is said that 15,000*l.* was immediately offered for a new concession. In order to check this growing tendency to speculation, the paternal authorities lately adopted a plan which reflects more credit upon their ingenuity than their sense of justice. Wherever a new concessionee sold his right too soon after obtaining it, or where an old-established pharmacy changed hands at what was officially considered too high a price, a concession was at once granted for a new pharmacy in the immediate neighbourhood of the old establishment, and with the avowed intention of ruining the latter by competition. Last year a ministerial decree was issued prohibiting the sale of new concessions during the first ten years.

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**Bankruptcy Business.** The official account showing the receipts and expenditure on account of bankruptcy proceedings for the year ending March 31, 1887, has been just published. The total expenditure for the year amounts to 181,694*l.*, which is 8,523*l.* more than in the preceding year. Salaries, pensions, and compensations account for about 150,000*l.* of this sum, and the account does not include the salaries of the judges of the Supreme Court or of the county courts. On the other side the receipts are as follows:—Fees, 65,761*l.* 5*s.*; stamps (net receipts by Board of Inland Revenue), 73,538*l.* 18*s.* 10*d.*; interest on invested funds, 21,237*l.* 11*s.* 9*d.* This shows a loss on the bankruptcy business of the year, but the account is made to show a surplus by including the sum of 40,994*l.* 15*s.* 3*d.*, which would have been received as dividend on stock transferred to the National Debt Commissioners under the provisions of the "Courts of Justice (Salaries and Funds) Act, 1869," if such stock had not been cancelled.

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**Revenue Proposals.** The New Revenue Bill lately introduced by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and which has excited so much opposition on account of the belief that the Government aims to transfer the duties of the Income Tax Commissioners to the Inland Revenue officers, contains various other provisions, among which are some which would affect some druggists. One of the Excise provisions of the Bill prohibits the sale of methylated spirits between ten o'clock on Saturday evening and eight on Monday morning. For contravention of this provision there is to be a fine of 100*l.* It is also proposed that an officer of Inland Revenue may at any time take samples of any goods or commodities chargeable with duty of Excise or Customs. But if they are taken after the duty has been paid, he is to pay for them at the current wholesale price. Other Excise provisions refer to the method of allowing drawback on British liqueurs or tinctures or medicinal spirits warehoused in an Excise or Customs warehouse under sub-section 8 of section 95 of the Spirits Act, 1880, and deal also with the payment of allowances on certain British spirits under the Customs and Inland Revenue Act of 1885 on their deposit in an Excise or Customs warehouse, and with the fee payable on the transfer of British spirits warehoused in an Excise warehouse. A Customs regulation is proposed expressly rendering Berlin white beer and other preparations, fermented or not, if similar to mum, spruce, or black beer, liable to the duty payable on mum, spruce, or black beer, which is 1*l.* 6*s.* on every 36 gallons where the worts were before fermentation of a specific gravity not exceeding 1,215 degrees, and 1*l.* 10*s.* 6*d.* where the specific gravity exceeded 1,215 degrees.



**Trade-mark Law.** The *City Press* of August 10 publishes an article on trade-mark litigation, the purpose of which is to show that trade-marks are not irremovable, even after having been registered for five years. The useful part of the article consists of quotations from the judgments of Vice-Chancellor Bacon, the Master of the Rolls, and Lords Justices Cotton, Lindley, and Fry. These authorities show forcibly enough that it would work great injustice if a registered mark could not be removed, for sufficient reason, at any time. And yet it is difficult to see how such a practice can be in accordance with the intention of the framers of the Act, who say in plain language:—

“The registration of a person as first proprietor of a trade-mark shall be *prima facie* evidence of his right to the exclusive use of such trade-mark, and shall after the expiration of five years from the date of such registration be *conclusive* evidence of his right to the exclusive use of such trade-mark, subject to the provisions of this Act as to its connection with the goodwill of a business.”

It is difficult to see in what respect this trade-marks legislation has benefited anybody except the officials who work it. Before the Act the Courts would grant protection to any trader who could show that a title, brand, or mark which he had invented and made valuable was being infringed. The process of getting such protection is in no degree simplified under the new Act, but a mass of new litigation between applicants and the Registrar has been created. The fees for registration appear to purchase nothing except the right to bring an action, which before the Act was an undoubted right to everyone; and those who expected that registration would buy them something like a guarantee of protection find that they must fight for their rights just as they had to do before the new law was enacted.

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**Butter Substitutes.** After abundant discussion both Houses of Parliament have resolved that butter imitations are to be henceforth sold by no other name than “margarine.” Margarine-dealers preferred and pressed hard for the retention of the title “butterine.” They felt, no doubt, convinced that there was a great deal in the name. The imports of butter-substitute into this country have reached a rate of about a million hundredweights a year, and it is very likely that the name “butterine,” suggesting as it does to many buyers a close relationship to butter itself, has considerably helped this development of the trade. It has been shown that the substance now generally sold under the name of butterine, and for the future to be described as margarine, is a quite wholesome and very valuable article of commerce; but Parliament has done right in insisting that it shall depend for its popularity on its own merits only, and that purchasers shall not be misled by a colourable imitation of the old established substantive.

## PHARMACY IN AUSTRALIA.

(From our own Correspondent.)

MELBOURNE, July 4.

### THE ADELAIDE JUBILEE EXHIBITION.

THE event of the month most interesting to British manufacturers is probably the opening of the Adelaide Jubilee Exhibition on June 21. Like all exhibitions it was not ready, but it has one distinctive feature in that it seems to be much larger than was expected by the most sanguine of its promoters. They have not pulled down their barns to build larger, but they have had to erect a number of annexes in different places, so that the exhibits are rather scattered. Moreover, they have trusted to the uniform clearness of the Australian, and especially South Australian, skies, and they have been woefully deceived. A twelvemonth ago the aborigines prophesied “Big water coming,” and moved from their encampments on the lower grounds; and a “big water” it has been. From the extreme north of Queensland, where they have had more than *fourteen feet* of rain (170 inches and more) since the beginning of the year, to South Australia and Victoria the rainfall has been very much above the average; and the result has been that the adventurous visitor to the

Adelaide Exhibition during the first few days had to wade through lakes of mud to reach some of the annexes, or to give up the attempt. Long before this reaches you all will have been put right.

I do not intend to say much about the Exhibition in this letter, as I shall give a systematic account of the various exhibits by succeeding mails. But one point I must mention, and that is the large number of well-known firms who are not represented. This is to be partly accounted for in several ways. One is the extraordinary concentration of the whole-sale drug trade in Australia. Till within the last few years almost the whole of the druggists' goods used throughout Australasia passed through the hands of one or two firms in each colony; consequently all that was necessary to secure a share of the Australian trade was to get on good terms with these particular houses. Since the era of many lines of steamers was inaugurated the retail chemists have to an unsuspected extent emancipated themselves from this species of control, though it must be admitted that it was then and still is a very benevolent rule in most cases. But to give one or two instances:—I know a retail chemist who buys even his slip labels in London and the United States, glass-ware from the United States, and so on. Another recently informed me that he had just received his first invoice of drugs direct from London, and was so delighted with the extra profit it gave him that he was half inclined to write to your Australasian journal and let all his confrères into the secret. He seems to have thought better of it, however, and I hope I shall not get into trouble by letting it out. But it is quite certain that there is a growing field for direct business with Australasian chemists; and those enterprising firms who exhibit here or keep themselves to the front by means of the trade journals will gradually encroach on the older firms, who rest in the fancied security of their relations with the whole-sale houses. But at the same time things grow here so rapidly that I daresay there is room for all.

The competition of American and Continental firms, if it is to be measured by the extent of their exhibits, is not much to be feared by British pharmacists. I don't suppose it can fairly be estimated on this basis; but it is interesting to notice that the American section contains only one display of perfumery and four of medicines and plasters, chiefly proprietary; Austria sends a case each of tartaric acid, insecticide, and sponges; Belgium one each of surgical appliances, starch, and patent bitters; Germany two of perfumery, one of chemicals, two of surgical instruments, one of brushes, two of malt extract, one of gelatine, and two or three of patent medicines; France is represented in our department by Warrick Frères' perfumes.

### PHARMACY LAW IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

The Pharmaceutical Society of South Australia has had under vigorous discussion for some weeks past a Bill to regulate the practice of pharmacy and the sale of poisons. South Australia and Western Australia are the only colonies in this part of the world in which pharmacy is not regulated by statute. Both these colonies have Poisons Acts; that of South Australia was passed in 1862, six years before yours in Britain, and that of Western Australia in 1879. The South Australian Poisons Act is very defective, making no provision for the registration of poison vendors; but in other respects it resembles the English Act. In New Zealand, Tasmania, and Victoria the sale of poisons and the practice of pharmacy are dealt with in separate Acts. In Queensland there is a Pharmacy Act, but there is no Poisons Act. New South Wales is the only colony hitherto in which the two subjects are combined as in the British Act; and in my opinion the South Australian Society has done wisely in uniting them as closely as possible. I need not go into full details, but I will just say that the Bill aims at constituting the council of the Pharmaceutical Society the ruling body in pharmacy, giving it power to examine and grant certificates and all other privileges enjoyed by the British society. There will be two examinations, a preliminary and a qualifying examination, as in the other colonies; this examination will qualify for *membership of the society*, and membership of the society will give power to carry on business. This idea is taken from the Canadian Pharmacy Acts, and seems altogether desirable. The number of chemists in South Australia is not large, and only a very small minority have not joined the society, so it seems quite possible that the idea will be



carried without opposition. The result will be an annual payment of a small sum for the privilege of carrying on the business, providing a modest fund for the carrying out of the Act without any need to appeal to Government; keeping any dissension there may be among pharmacists within the bounds of their own body, and altogether consolidating the ranks in a way that would be much appreciated at home. As a preliminary the council has taken steps to get the society incorporated.

**THE PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY OF NEW SOUTH WALES** has held its eleventh annual meeting during the month. I attach a copy of the president's address, the annual report, and balance-sheet. You will see from the latter that the society has had heavy extraordinary expenses, and has spent with a free hand in the cause of education. The only disappointing thing in the report is the failure to secure an Act of Incorporation. This necessary Bill had been introduced, and was fully approved, when the Ministry, out of sheer malice, no doubt, got itself defeated on a "want of confidence" motion, and all has to be begun over again. The proper notice has been given for the introduction of the Bill this session, and there is little doubt that it will pass.

**THE PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY OF QUEENSLAND** has taken a new start in life. The honorary secretary, Mr. C. H. Fletcher Yeo, has found the cares of this world and the deceitfulness of riches accumulate on his shoulders to such an extent that he has been unable to give the affairs of the society the attention he would wish, and an active assistant honorary secretary, Mr. D. J. Watkin, has been appointed till the election of the new council, which will take place next month. There has been no election for two or three years past, and this is only one instance of a revival of activity in matters pharmaceutical. The Botanical Garden authorities, on the motion of the Pharmaceutical Society, have agreed to set apart an acre (!) for the cultivation of medicinal plants. A school of pharmacy has been established, and a committee has been appointed to report on a Sale of Poisons Act for Queensland. One was introduced a few years ago by the Hon. P. McPherson, but failed to pass, as it interfered with the rights of several members of the two houses to deal in poisons. One of the oldest members keeps an immense general store not many miles from Brisbane; a department is set apart for drugs, to which, we understand, the member himself attends. This man is of course unregistered, but not long ago he spent over 10,000*l.* in alterations to his business premises.

#### UNQUALIFIED ASSISTANTS IN VICTORIA.

Next to the victory over the Federal Store, about which I wrote on June 8, the most interesting legal event is the prosecution of an unregistered assistant at Ballarat. The facts are as follows:—Alfred Garrard Wheeler is apprentice and assistant to a registered chemist in Ballarat. He is not registered, although he has passed all the examinations required by the Pharmacy Board, except the final examination, for which he is not yet old enough. On May 7 a man came to the shop and purchased some strychnine. Not content with packing it in paper, Wheeler placed it in a vial, labelled it properly, entered the sale, and had it duly witnessed. These facts are undisputed. The purchaser afterwards committed suicide or attempted it, it does not matter which, and the police proceeded against Wheeler for an illegal sale. His employer (who happens to be his father) is a registered chemist, and the Bench held that according to the 10th section of the Poisons Act the employer was the real vendor, and gave a verdict for the defendant with a guinea costs against the police. [This, it will be seen, is exactly contrary to recent interpretation of the British Pharmacy Act.] It seems likely that the case will be fully discussed, as the police have taken the preliminary steps to carry an appeal to the Supreme Court.

**THE PHARMACEUTICAL WORLD OF NEW ZEALAND** is stirring in its depths. From two very different districts come reports of movements for the formation of Pharmaceutical Associations—in the Middle Island at Christchurch, where the former deputy registrar of the Pharmacy Board is moving with another gentlemen to form a society on the

basis of trade protection; and in the North at Auckland, where a meeting was held in May with Mr. J. A. Pond, the eloquent and indefatigable representative of the North Island at the Intercolonial Conference, as president. Mr. Pond is not a big man physically, but his energy is untiring, and his interest in all the affairs of life extraordinary. He is an active member of an industrial association to promote the industries of his district; he is equally active in the Auckland branch of the New Zealand Institute, which corresponds to some extent to the Royal Society of London; he is the Government analyst of his district; and he has recently patented a "hexagonal butter keg," and some other appliance for the preservation of perishable produce; withal he is the life of any company he may be in. With such men as he and Mr. Graves Aickin, member of the Harbour Board, of the Chamber of Commerce, and of many other public bodies, pharmacy in New Zealand must take a relatively high position in public estimation.

#### IRISH PHARMACISTS.

A curious little incident has occurred in the New Zealand Parliament. Some time ago a gentleman applied to the Pharmacy Board for registration and power to practise pharmacy on the ground that he was a pharmaceutical chemist of Ireland. His application was refused on the ground that the Board could only recognise chemists holding British qualifications. Now, at the opening of the New Zealand Parliament, the Hon. P. Buckley brought in a Bill for the express purpose of enabling the Board to accept Irish certificates. He had not had the courtesy to ask the Board if they wanted this done, but that is merely an incident. The Bill passed through one House and was sent to the other; but here again a want of confidence motion intervened, and Ministers and members are alike gone to renew their acquaintance with their constituents, and the Bill is certainly shelved till next September. The Pharmacy Board had all this time a Bill prepared which would remove some structural defects in the present Pharmacy Act, and give them the power to accept the certificates of any examining body with which they were satisfied, and this will probably be brought forward early in the next Parliament by Mr. Hatch, a chemist, partner in an existing firm and also a member of the House of Representatives. And this clause in the proposed Bill brings me to the subject of the

#### RECOGNITION OF COLONIAL DIPLOMAS IN BRITAIN.

I do not think that this should be accorded at once; but I do think the lines of the Imperial Medical Act of 1835 should be followed to some extent. When application was made some years ago to the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain to recognise Victorian diplomas the reply was, *Non possumus*; perhaps *Nolumus* would have been more candid. But, at any rate, the British Society has not the power, even if it had the will, to recognise colonial diplomas and give their holders the right to practise pharmacy in Britain without re-examination. Now, what many Australians think is that in the next Pharmacy Amendment Bill a clause should be inserted giving the Council the power to recognise the certificates of any pharmaceutical examining body of the quality of whose examinations it is satisfied. Cannot you support this step? You see it would be the first step towards the pharmaceutical federation of the English-speaking race; it would give the British Society something with which it could bargain with the best American bodies for the recognition of British certificates, and it would give an added motive for the raising of colonial examinations to the standard of the mother country. Not that they are much below it now; let not that be supposed for a moment! I will return to this topic in another letter.

**END OF THE SPEICHERT CASE.**—The Speichert case, which for several months has engaged attention in German chemical circles, has now been finally disposed of. The Criminal Division of the High Court at Posen has declined to reopen the case, probably because Professor Hofmann's analysis of the remains of the exhumed body of the late Mrs. Speichert revealed nothing to cast a doubt on the correctness of the first analysis by the late Prof. Sonnenschein. Full particulars of the Speichert case were given in this journal some months ago.



## VINO VERMOUTH OR VERMUTH.

THIS preparation is one of the many unofficial wines which require for its sale a wine license. It appears to have recently become an article of commerce in this country, but it has been used for a number of years as a kind of liqueur on the Continent, especially in Italy and France, and is taken whenever a pick-me-up would be called for by us. It is a stomachic, and composed of the following ingredients in the proportions named :—

	Parts		Parts
Chamaedrys .. ..	12	Orange peel .. ..	24
Inula root .. ..	12	Blessed thistle .. ..	16
Calamus rhizome .. ..	12	Common centaury .. ..	16
Cinchona bark .. ..	12	Wormwood .. ..	16
Cinnamon .. ..	12	Quassia .. ..	8
Elder flowers .. ..	16	Nutmeg .. ..	4
Cloves .. ..	20	Galangal .. ..	4
Coriander .. ..	20	White wine, containing	
Star anise .. ..	20	11 per cent. or more	
Tansy .. ..	16	alcohol .. ..	8,000

The whole is macerated for eight days and completed in the usual way. The soluble matter of one part of the solid ingredients is present in 33.3 parts of finished product, and the medicinal dose would be about a tablespoonful, diluted with an equal quantity of water.

## CIVET.

THE *Viverra civetta*, or true civet, remarks Mr. W. P. Ungerer in *Science News*, is peculiar to Abyssinia and the southern division of Africa, where it is known by the name of musk-cat. It is distinguished by its projecting teeth, small and piercing eyes, and short, rounded ears. The hair is long and thin, the colour varying from a greyish black to light grey, darker on the back, where it forms an erectile mane. Its flattened sides are brinded with black, irregular stripes. It is a bloodthirsty animal, of nocturnal habits. The *Viverra zibetha* of India and the Philippine Islands differs in no essential particular save its short and thick hair and a much longer neck.

Nature has furnished the civet with a powerful, odoriferous fluid, secreted in a cavity or pocket divided into two parts, more or less profound, which open near the anus of the animal. This substance is known as civet, or *civette*; it is extracted from him once a week, while he is firmly attached to his cage by means of strong chains and ropes. A small spoon is introduced into the pocket while he is thus helpless and harmless, and the precious perfume is withdrawn with care; he is fed with raw meat, eggs, birds, and small animals.

As a perfume, civet is one of the greatest favourites of the Abyssinian and Oriental women; they apply it to their clothes and their hair. About seven hundred pounds of civet are used yearly in the United States in the manufacturing of perfumes, not for the sweetness of its odour as much as its peculiar and lasting properties; it possesses, like musk, the property, when added in a minute quantity, to augment the odour of other perfumes, without imparting that of its own, thus rendering it a most valuable ingredient in the art of perfumery. Civet is a concrete mass, semifluid, with the consistency of thick honey, and has the peculiarity of keeping in any climate without hardening or putrefying. When taken from the animal it is of a yellow-brown colour, but by exposure the surface turns to a dark brown. We usually receive it in this country in ox and goat horns. It is rarely pure, adulterated by the natives either with honey or excrements of other animals.

The quantity and quality of civet obtained from this animal depend upon the food upon which he is fed and the way he is kept, the quantity doubling when he is well taken care of. Hundreds of these animals are kept in a state of captivity on the outskirts of Abyssinia, and supply the world with civet.

## THE PREPARATION OF ARROWROOT IN BERMUDA.

ACCORDING to the last report of the United States Commissioner of Agriculture, it appears that of late years a considerable impetus has been given to the cultivation and preparation of arrowroot in Bermuda, and large quantities are annually exported from the island. In cultivation the method adopted is very similar to that practised in the culture of the common potato. The ground is first well manured and ploughed deep; it is then harrowed and laid out in drills about six inches in depth and three feet apart. In these drills the roots are set about eight inches apart, covered with the plough, and the surface smoothed by harrowing. The plants require at least a year to mature, and economical planters set the drills somewhat wider apart, and introduce an intermediate row of the potato, the crop of which is ready for removal before it can injure the arrowroot crop. Indian corn is occasionally planted in these rows, which is cut for forage when green, as, if it is allowed to mature, the main crop would be impaired by it. The mode of preparing the fecula from the roots greatly influences its value, and the superiority of the Bermuda arrowroot is attributed to the extreme care and cleanliness exercised in the different processes of manufacture. The roots, after being collected, are washed, and their outer skin completely removed; this operation has to be performed with great nicety, as the cuticle contains a resinous matter which imparts colour and a disagreeable flavour to the starch which no subsequent treatment can remove. After this process the roots are again carefully washed, and then crushed between powerful rollers, which reduce the whole mass to a pulp; this is thrown into large perforated cylinders, where it is beaten by revolving wooden paddles, while a stream of pure water carries off the fecula from the fibres and parenchyma of the pulp, and discharges it, in the form of milk, through the perforated bottom of the cylinder, from whence it is conveyed in pipes and passed through fine muslin strainers into large reservoirs, where it is allowed to settle, and the water is drawn off. After being repeatedly washed it is allowed to settle for some time, when the surface is skimmed with palette knives of German silver, in order to remove any slightly discoloured particles which may appear on the top, and retaining only the lower, purer, and denser portion for drying for market. The rollers and cylinders are made of brass and copper, in order to preserve the purity of the material. The drying process is conducted also with great care and cleanliness. The substance is spread in flat copper pans, and immediately covered with white gauze to exclude dust and insects. These pans are placed on rollers, and run under glass covered sheds when there is any danger from rain or dews. When thoroughly dry it is packed with German silver shovels into new barrels, these being first lined with paper, which is gummed with arrowroot paste.—*Journ. Soc. Arts.*

## PILLS OF FERRI REDACT. AND BALSAM PERU.

*Viridis* had the following to dispense :—

Ferri redact. ....	3 grains
Bals. Peru ....	ss. minim
Pulv. amyli q.s. ut fiat pil.	

Mitte 36.

After failure by several methods he succeeded in making a workable mass, but not a presentable pill, with birdlime, which was the stickiest excipient he could think of. Starch-powder, we may remark, is not the best absorbent in this case, because it is too gritty for pill-masses and rather retards than aids the binding of the mass. Liquorice powder is much better. After rubbing the reduced iron to ensure fineness of division, the balsam and half its weight of treacle are added, and well beaten together. The resulting mass is soft and oily in appearance, but not crumbly, and the addition of liquorice-powder, q.s., gives the required stiffness. The small percentage of alkali in the treacle seems to combine with the resin of the balsam, thus forming a good binding excipient. Birdlime should never be used as an excipient; it is highly probable that pills made with it will not disintegrate. The dispenser's object is not solely to make a mass, but to ensure also that the pills will break up in the alimentary canal.



## Trade Report.

*Note to Retail Buyers:—It should be remembered that the quotations in this section are invariably the lowest net cash prices actually paid for large quantities in bulk. In many cases allowances have to be added before ordinary prices can be ascertained. Frequently goods must be picked and sorted to suit the demands of the retail trade, causing much labour and the accumulation of rejections, not all of which are suitable, even for manufacturing purposes.*

*It should also be recollected that for many articles the range of quality is very wide.*

42 CANNON STREET, E.C., August 18.

THERE is very little news of any importance to report from the Mincing Lane markets this week. The interest of the drug trade has centred in the extraordinary advance in the price of chamomile flowers, which are now an active article of speculation. Insect flowers are also dearer; and cinnamon, after a lengthened period of neglect, has risen again considerably. Ginger is also dearer. There is a slightly better feeling for fine orange shellac; but all other varieties are, if anything, still lower than last week. The crop of otto of rose is at least equal to the large one of 1885, and the principal Constantinople firm in the article have lowered their price by about 13 per cent., as compared with that quoted last season. Oil of peppermint (American), in spite of the endeavours to run up the price, remains very cheap and rather neglected. In chemicals, there is an easier tone in soda crystals and nitrate of soda. Citric acid also has not been able to quite keep up last week's quotations.

ACID (CITRIC).—The prices still tend lower. The quotation cannot now be placed above 1s. 8½d. per lb., at which price parcels are offering.

ACID (TARTARIC).—The price is still fairly well maintained, say 1s. 7¼d. per lb. for *English* and a trifle less for *Foreign* acid.

ALOES.—A good demand still prevails privately for the better grades of *Socotrine* aloes.

ALUM.—The demand is a little better, and prices are firm at 5½. 10s. for loose lump, and 6½. for bags.

ANISE.—The position of the article remains very quiet. For new *Italian* seed 32s. to 35s. is asked, while *Russian* may be had at 21s. to 24s. per cwt.

ARROWROOT.—At the spice sales 50 barrels common *St. Vincent* changed hands at 1¼d. to 1½d. "without reserve," while 92 cases *Natal* sold at 2¾d. to 3d.

ARSENIC steady at 11s. 3d. to 11s. 6d. per cwt. for powdered white landed.

BLEACHING POWDER steady at 8½. 15s. to 9½. per ton.

BORAX.—A moderate trade is doing at steady prices; makers are firm at 30s. to 32s. per cwt., but second hand lots offer at 28s. to 28s. 6d. per cwt.

CANARY SEED.—In spite of the fairly good demand holders of *Turkish* seed are disposed to make some concessions, being desirous of selling off their old stock before the arrival of the new crop. Prices may now be quoted as follows:—*Turkish* seed, 43s. to 45s.; *Morocco*, 50s.; *Dutch*, 51s. for small, and 52s. to 55s. for bold grained; and *Spanish* at from 53s. to 60s. per cwt. Stocks are everywhere small. The reports of the new *Turkish* crop are on the whole satisfactory, and not only is the quality expected to be good, but the growers have at last shown a more general disposition to clean the seed better than before, and consequently a larger proportion of fairly clean seed than usual may be coming to the market this season. The new seed is not yet ready for shipment, and shipping will not be general till the middle of September.

CANTHARIDES.—The new *Russian* crop is of very good quality, but the reports as to the shortness are now con-

firmed. *Chinese* flies are scarce and inquired for; 1s. 9d. to 2s. per lb. would be the nearest value.

CAPSICUMS.—Some lots *Bombay* found buyers at the auctions; ordinary lean yellow, on stalk, at 16s.; good small bright red ditto at 24s. 6d. per cwt.

CARAWAY SEED.—Since our last report a good business has taken place at somewhat declining rates for *Dutch* seed, which is now held at 27s. to 28s. per cwt. For fine *English* seed 28s. to 30s. is required, and for *Russian*, 25s. on the spot, though for forward delivery new crop seed of that variety may be bought at 21s. to 22s.

CASSIA LIGNEA very dull and neglected at 24s. 6d. per cwt.

CHAMOMILES.—This article has almost monopolised the attention of the drug trade this week. Sales of good pale Belgian flowers of the new crop have been made as high as 7½. 5s. per cwt., and it is said in some quarters that we may soon see a price of 12½. per cwt. But there is a good quantity of old chamomiles still left (up to 90s. per cwt. is now asked for the best of these), and this factor may, perhaps, prevent the new flowers from advancing to an abnormal figure.

CINCHONA.—An interval of four weeks having elapsed since the last public sales of cinchona, the quantity offered on Tuesday, consisting of 5,641 packages, cannot be called excessive, although it exceeded the number offered at the preceding sale by about 1,000. The demand was very restricted, and several parcels were bought in, no bids being forthcoming which were considered high enough to induce holders to realise. The majority of the Ceylon barks, of which altogether 2,730 packages were catalogued, were, however, less firmly held, and disposed of in most instances without any quotable change, but occasionally at a slight decline for certain lots. South American cinchonas scarcely excited any attention whatever, only a few lots being disposed of at easy rates. There was some Java bark, and small parcels from Jamaica and the West African coast. The unit may be put at an average of 2½d. to 3d., or about the same as at the last auctions.

The following prices were paid:—

CEYLON CINCHONA.—*Succirubra*: Branch, 1d. to 5d.; chips, mixed with branch, 2d. to 5d.; stem chips, 3d. to 6½d., the latter price for some fine bright parcels; spoke shavings, 3d. to 6½d.; root, dull to good, 2½d. to 8½d.; quill, dull, broken, 4d. to 8d.; bold but irregular, 10d.; renewed, common to fine rich, 3d. to 11½d. *Officinalis*: Branch, 1½d. to 5½d.; chips, 2½d. to 7d.; stem chips, 3d. to 10½d.; spoke shavings, 3d. to 7d.; root, 6½d. to 11d.; renewed, ordinary to very fine rich, mostly shavings, 5d. to 1s. 5d. *Ledger*, *Hybrid*, &c.: Branch chips, 4½d.; stem chips, 2½d. to 1s. 4d.; spoke shavings, 4d. to 9d.; root, 10½d. to 1s. 2d.; renewed, 5d. to 1s. 1d.

INDIAN CINCHONA.—*Succirubra*: Branch, 1d.; chips, 3d. to 8½d.; spoke shavings, 4d.; Balmadie quill, fine strong mossy bright druggists' 2 to 3 feet long, 1s. 3d. to 1s. 5d.; renewed, 5½d. to 8½d. *Officinalis* chips, 4d. to 4½d.; renewed, 7d. to 10½d. *Ledger*, from Darjeeling: Branch, 2½d. to 3d.; siftings, 3½d.; chips, 5½d. to 6d.

JAVA CINCHONA.—*Ledger*: Branch, 3d. to 4d.; chips, 4½d. to 1s. 5d.; spoke shavings, bright, 1s. 2d.; root, 8½d. to 11½d.; quill, dull, 5d.; long and bold druggists' ditto, 7½d. to 9d.

OF SOUTH AMERICAN bark, a few lots cultivated *Calisaya* from Bolivia changed hands at 10d. per lb., while 12 bags *Crown* branch from JAMAICA realised 5½d. per lb., and 19 bales from the AFRICAN WEST COAST sold at 7½d. to 10d. per lb. for small to medium strong fairly silvery quill of a *Calisaya* character.

On September 8 about 1,100 cases Java bark will be sold by auction at Amsterdam.

CINNAMON remains firm, and a fair business has been transacted for arrival at 11½d. c.i.f. for 100 bales firsts and seconds, and 10½d. c.i.f. for 200 bales usual assortment. There has been a considerable rise in the market lately, prices having recovered fully 3d. per lb. from the lowest point. A good speculative business has been done, both here and at Hamburg, and difficulties have arisen in the early deliveries for the season.



CIVET is dearer, and our stock appears to be very small. There has been a good export inquiry, and from 8s. 6d. to 9s. per oz. is now asked.

CLOVES flat, and about  $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per lb. cheaper for *Zanzibar*, which sold: fair, 10 $\frac{3}{4}$ d.; good fair, 11d. *Ambogna*, fair dull sold without reserve at 12d. to 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., picked *Java* at 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 12 $\frac{3}{4}$ d., *Penang* at 1s. 1d. to 1s. 2d. per lb. for common to fair.

COCOANUT OIL remains quiet and business is slight. On the spot *Ceylon* oil in pipes is worth 23l. 15s. to 24l., at which rates small sales have been made. *Cochin* oil is held at 31l. to 32l., and *Mauritius* at 26l.

COCHINEAL is very quiet. The last sales include rosy blacks at 1s. 1d. per lb., and grey blacks at 1s. 0 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. per lb.

CODEIA.—Various quotations are current, but 17s. is the nearest manufacturer's price.

COPPER (SULPHATE).—A good demand exists, but the price still remains 14l. for firsts.

COTTON-SEED OIL steady at 19l. for *crude* and 20l. 15s. for refined on the spot. Hull, spot, casks 20l. 5s., November-April 17l. 15s. *Crude*, spot 17l. 15s.

CREAM OF TARTAR remains very scarce indeed at 129s. 6d. to 130s. for firsts, although arrivals have taken place.

CUBEBS.—Fair quality has changed hands here at 20l. per cwt., but now more money is asked. At Amsterdam 17l. 15s. to 18l. per cwt. is now asked.

CUMIN SEED.—*Malta* is held at 46s. to 48s. per cwt.; other qualities from 30s. to 40s. per cwt. ex warehouse.

ERGOT OF RYE.—So far nothing is yet known of the new crop, but there is a firmer feeling in existence.

FENUGREEK SEED is in rather small supply. The demand remains fairly good, and prices keep at 7s. 6d. to 8s. 6d. per cwt.

GENTIAN ROOT.—Several lots from Germany and Marseilles have come to hand this week; 16s. to 16s. 6d. per cwt. is the nearest value.

GINGER.—*Cochin* kinds are steady, especially so the better grades; at the auctions good medium rough sold at 25s. 6d. to 26s.; medium and small washed, 28s.; small, roughly cut, 33s. to 33s. 6d.; bold ditto, 72s. 6d.; good bright, cut small (C), at 35s.; medium (B) at 54s.; and bold (A) at 85s. *Jamaica* ginger is again dearer, common selling at 40s., and middling to good washed at 58s. to 66s. *African* sold at 19s. per cwt.

GLYCERINE is very firmly held at 75l. per ton for 1260 some makers ask 80l.

GUM ARABIC.—The better classes of gum arabic maintain their price, and holders, as a rule, are very firm. In *Barbary* gums, further sales of Amrad have been effected at 77s. 6d. per cwt. No new crop of brown gum has yet arrived, and the prices are quite nominal for good and fine qualities. In *East Indian* gums, retail sales of good *Aden* have been made at an extreme price, while fine Amrad is inquired for. *Barbary* kind has been sold at 5l. 2s. 6d. per cwt., and in *Ghatti* also a good business has been done at 55s. to 62s. 6d. per cwt. No transactions of importance in *Egyptian* gums are reported since a few bales of good sorts changed hands at 14l. per cwt. the other day. The latest reports from the Senegal received at Bordeaux mention that the crop has been a very large one, and is estimated at about 20,000 cwt. As to the quality, nothing definite is yet known. The prices paid at St. Louis, the principal port of shipment, are so high as to scarcely leave a margin to the shippers.

GUM MYRRH continues to arrive in fair quantities, and the tendency of the article is downward, though 95s. is still asked for fair *Aden* sorts.

HEMP SEED unchanged, with a steady demand, sufficient to keep pace with the present moderate supply. Prices range from 20s. 6d. to 22s. per 336 lbs. ex warehouse, according to quality. *Dutch*, 33s. per qr.

HONEY steady. The *Araucania* landed 414 barrels *Chilian* at Liverpool this week.

INSECT FLOWERS are quoted dearer, 10l. per cwt. being asked for good new crop, f.o.h. Trieste.

LIME JUICE.—On Wednesday 25 puncheons *Jamaica* juice were partly disposed of at easy rates, viz., from 1s. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. down to 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per gallon for ordinary to common.

LINSEED remains very quiet at 44s. for *Dutch*; 37s. to 40s. *La Plata*, and 47s. to 49s. per 416 lbs. for *Sicilian* seed. The bulk of the *Russian* crop has been gathered in splendid condition, and some fine parcels will be offering at moderate prices this season.

LINSEED OIL lower, and closing dull. Spot, 21l. 2s. 6d. to 21l. 5s.; August, 21l. 5s.; September-December, 20l. 10s. Hull, spot, 20l. 15s. to 21l.; month, 20l. 15s.; September-December and January-April, 19l. 15s.

LONG PEPPER lower; 30 bags *Java* have been sold at 35s.

MACE.—A relatively large quantity was offered for sale, and lower prices were accepted, from 2s. 3d. to 3s. 2d. for ordinary brown to fine bright pale *Penang*.

MORPHIA.—There has been, it is said, a somewhat better demand this week. Makers still quote 7s. 6d. per oz.

MUSTARD SEED.—Our stock of *East Indian* seed is now practically exhausted. *White* seed is quiet at unaltered rates.

NUTMEGS lower, and in good supply. *Penang*, 83's to 96's, 3s. 2d. to 2s. 9d.; 156's, 1s. 6d. *Bombay*, 83's, 2s. 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; 108's to 130's, 2s. 5d. to 2s. 1d. per lb.

OILS (ESSENTIAL).—*Anise* very quiet and offering at 7s. 4d. per lb. without business. *Bergamot* is very firm and held at higher prices; some parcels are limited as high as 9s. 3d. per lb. In *Cassia* oil there is nothing doing; 2s. 8d. per lb. is the nearest value. *Cinnamon* and *Cinnamon leaf* oils remain very quiet at the last quotations. *Citronella* remains neglected, with accumulating stocks at  $\frac{7}{8}$ d. to  $\frac{15}{16}$ d. per lb. for native brands. For forward delivery offers at 60s. per case c.i.f. are circulating, but no buyers appear. The distillers of *Lavender* oil in France have not yet fixed their price for the season. Oil of *Lemon* steady but unchanged, while *Lemongrass* oil is held at 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ d. to 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. per oz., and holders are firm at those quotations. So far as the English *Peppermint* crop is concerned, higher prices are likely to rule, but American oil still offers cheaply, at 14s. per lb. for H.G.H. brand. Our stock here is rather small, and the position of the article would seem rather favourable, were it not that the Japanese oil, which may be had at 3s. 6d. to 4s. per lb. now, is gradually superseding the American product in many branches, especially confectionery. *Otto of rose* is considerably cheaper, the chief Constantinople firm having fixed the price at 20s. 6d. per oz., as against 23s. 6d. per oz. quoted last season. The crop is a very good one, and said to be at least equal to that of 1885.

OLIVE OIL.—On our market the demand is of a limited character, but the stock (mostly *Mogadore* oil) is very firmly held. Our quotations are: *Mogadores* 31l. to 31l. 10s.; *Messina*, 32l. to 32l. 10s.; *Spanish*, 37l. In Liverpool inquiry continues to be for retail lots only, and as holders eagerly compete for these orders no improvement has taken place in prices. Quotations are almost entirely nominal. *Saffi*, 31l.; *Levant*, 31l. to 32l.; *Candia*, 33l.; *Spanish* and *Neapolitan*, 35l. to 37l.

As regards the countries of production, the olive crop in Naples may still turn out tolerably well, though in the vicinity of Gallipoli the olive fly is said to have made an appearance. Prices are slightly firmer on the Naples market. In Messina the market, after some weakness, has recovered again, owing to damage caused to the crop from excessive drought. Yellow Messina is quoted 30l. per 96 cafisi f.o.b. As regards the Ionian islands and Greece, the new crop is proceeding favourably in Corfu and Zante. In Greece the yield is likely to be less than last year. No business for export is being done now. Sellers in Asia Minor show somewhat more disposition to come into the market, but no business of importance has resulted. From Candia it is reported that the progress of the crop is less favourable than at first, and a reduced yield is expected. In Tunis, there is no business passing, but sellers are firm, asking 30l. to 30l. 10s., c.i.f., U.K., for cargoes, prices at which there are no buyers. Shipments from Morocco have for the time ceased, and it is stated that there will be very little more coming forward for several months. The Spanish crop advices are not very favourable,



the falls of young olives having been more than usual, which growers attribute to want of rain earlier in the year. Prices have advanced to the equivalent of about 37l. 10s. per tun, cost and freight, a figure which continues to bar exportation.

**OPIUM.**—There is nothing doing on our market, dealers both here and at Smyrna awaiting the purchases by the Dutch Government, which has not yet arrived at a decision. The Smyrna market remains quiet, but the holders are very firm. Agents who have arrived at Smyrna from the growing districts pretend that the Anatolian opium crop will amount to only 900 cases, the north winds and excessive heat prevailing in the interior since a month or more having caused every hope of partial success of the crop to disappear. It is pointed out by "bull" operators that of the 280 cases sold at Smyrna since June 17, no less than 200 have been exported, which would dispose of the assertion that the market is artificially kept up by speculative sales in Smyrna itself. It is asserted that, whilst reliance has been placed upon the Persian crop to make up for the expected deficiency in Turkish opium, the Persian plant itself has also suffered from adverse influences, and will probably not yield more than 60 per cent. of the quantity gathered last year. Indeed, if some accounts are trustworthy 50 per cent. of last year's crop will be nearer the mark.

**PALM OIL** cheap and neglected, fine *Lagos* at 20l. 10s. to 21l.

**PEPPER** remains very quiet; at the auctions none was sold.

**PETROLEUM.**—The position of the market is firm, but unchanged. *American*, on the spot, according to quality, at 5<sup>5</sup>/<sub>16</sub>d. to 5<sup>7</sup>/<sub>16</sub>d.; September-December, at 5<sup>3</sup>/<sub>16</sub>d.; and January-April, at 5<sup>3</sup>/<sub>16</sub>d. *Russian* oil, on the spot, is worth from 4<sup>3</sup>/<sub>16</sub>d. to 5d., and per September-December, 5<sup>1</sup>/<sub>16</sub>d. On August 1 the total visible supply of petroleum in Europe was 1,631,217 barrels, against 1,581,654 and 1,682,254 barrels on the corresponding dates of 1885 and 1884. Commenting upon the present position and outlook of the article, Messrs. W. H. Samuel & Co., of Liverpool, write:—"The improvement which had taken place early last month was maintained until well on into the month, when, owing to rumours to the effect that the principal American refiners contemplated refining *Ohio* crude instead of *Pennsylvania* crude, prices of certificates gave way, while refined oil also suffered a slight decline. During the past week, however, prices of both crude and refined oils have again advanced to their previous level, and latest advices indicate a strong upward tendency. The effect of the decline upon home markets was not serious, but a greater anxiety on the part of holders to sell was manifested, and, indeed, slightly lower prices were accepted; but the depression was of very short duration, and the position held prior to the decline has been fully recovered. The production for June again shows a slight decline, being only 63,762 barrels per day, against 64,307 in June, and 77,846 in June of last year. This is indeed an interesting feature of the present position, and if the production continues at its present level important results must follow. Since the commencement of the year the deliveries have been from 8,000 to 10,000 barrels per day in excess of the production, and stocks have thereby been reduced to the extent of 1,500,000 barrels. Russian oil promises to occupy an increasingly important position during the coming season. The quality has undergone considerable improvement, and as there appears to be a plentiful supply, the consumption of Russian oil may be expected to considerably exceed that of last season."

**POTASH COMPOUNDS.**—*Acetate*, 11d. per lb.; *Biearbonate*, powdered, 35s. per cwt.; *Biechromate*, quiet, at 4<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>d. per lb.; *Bromide*, steady at 1s. 5<sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub>d.; *Chlorate*, fairly brisk at 6d. per lb.; *Pernanganate* is still held at 85l. per ton by the makers; *Yellow Prussiate* in rather better demand at 7<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>d. per lb.

**QUICKSILVER** is still held at the closing prices of last week, viz. 7l. 5s. by the importer, and 7l. 4s. 6d. by second-hand holders.

**QUININE** extremely quiet, but the makers maintain their quotations officially.

**RAPE OIL.**—*Brown* oil, though remaining very firm, is not much inquired for; 21l. 15s. is still our price for all positions. *English Refined* oil on the spot is worth 23l. 5s.

**RAPE SEED.**—This article is in a rather low condition at present, *English* seed being especially cheap, say 43s. to 44s. per 416 lbs. for medium quality. *Foreign* seed is firmly held at 43s. to 45s.

**SENNA.**—A further arrival of 336 bales new Tinnevely crop took place this week.

**SHELLAC.**—A good assortment was offered for sale on Tuesday, but it included 450 chests *garnet* (A.C.), which were withdrawn by the holders, who probably feared a further reduction if they should press their goods for sale. *First orange* lac sold at a slight decline, 52s. to 55s. per cwt. for reddish to shivered H in diamond. *Second orange* has been in fair demand privately and closes at a slight advance of about 1s. per cwt. *Button lac* sold in auction at 48s. 6d. to 53s. for first.

**SODA COMPOUNDS.**—*Ash* is slow of sale at steady prices, say 1<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>d. to 1<sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub>d. per degree landed. *Biearbonate*, steady at 6l. 12s. 6d. to 6l. 15s.; *Caustic* remains very quiet at 7l. 10s. for cream and 7l. 15s., for white 60 per cent.; *Crystals* may be had slightly cheaper, at 52s. 6d. per cwt. in London, and 45s. 6d. on the Tyne. *Nitrate* tending lower at 8l. 15s.

**SULPHUR.**—*Flowers* are selling at 8s. 6d. per cwt. for foreign, and *rolls* 7s. 6d. per cwt., the latter being in somewhat better demand.

**TALLOW.**—At the last public auctions a distinct advance in *Australian* tallow occurred, amounting to about 1s. per cwt. on beef, and 6d. per cwt. on mutton. In home-melted tallow there is practically nothing offering; 19s. to 20s. is nominally quoted. *Petersburg* yellow candle is held at 30s.; *Australian* mutton, 23s. to 24s.; beef, 21s. 3d. to 22s. 6d. per cwt.

**TURPENTINE** slightly better since last week, both on the spot and for forward delivery. *American* spirits are held at 26s., September-December 25s., January-April 25s. 6d. to 25s. 9d.

## THE AMERICAN MARKETS.

NEW YORK, August 5.

THE drug market has not developed anything unusual since last report, trade continues moderate, and prices without wide fluctuation. It is too soon for the autumn demand to set in, but that a good inquiry is expected is the feeling generally expressed in the trade. The export trade for July was unusually slack, and at present shows no signs of revival.

The prices sterling (in parentheses) are what the different articles would cost delivered in London, all market allowances, discounts, &c., being taken into account. Importers can therefore see at a glance the course of this market compared with their own.

**ALOES (CURAÇAO).**—No further arrivals are reported, and advices from the source of supply speak of none at the shipping ports. It is probable that the producers on the estates up country have to a great extent given up the manufacture, owing to low rates. A good demand for the home trade exists, and our market is firm at 6c. (34s.) for ordinary dark but good quality.

**ANNATTO.**—The stock in first hands of bright *Pará* roll in baskets is considerable, and the home demand being fully supplied, a reasonable offer for export would be entertained, probably 30c. (1s. 6d.). *Seeds* are quite neglected, and, contrary to expectation, met with very little inquiry from Denmark and Norway this year.

**BALSAMS.**—Being without arrivals of *Copaiba* our market is firmer, all parcels in the importers' hands have been placed. Stocks are fair, but lower rates are not probable unless heavy shipments come to hand; the market rules: *Pará*, 38c. (1s. 8<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>d.); *Maranhão*, 38c. (1s. 8<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>d.); *Maracaibo*, all sold to Germany; *Angostura*, 42c. (1s. 10d.). *Peru* continues to be greatly neglected; one lot in first hands is offered at \$1 (4s. 6d.) without finding buyers. *Tolu* has taken a decided turn for the better; the stock, which cannot be large, is firmly held by one big house, who ask 34c. (1s. 6<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>d.). Sales took place at 32c. (1s. 5<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>d.) last week; before long this market may have to draw on London. *Canada* of the new crop is now being offered; the price is rather high, viz. 34c.



(1s. 6½d.) in original barrels, and, as the crop is said to be small, lower rates are improbable.

**CUBEBES.**—The usual manipulation of the market is taking place, and higher rates are predicted. A large lot arrived here lately, but is said to be taken for the manufacture of oil. When, however, parties are found willing to pay \$1.25 (30z.), the present asking price, no doubt the parcel in question will be forthcoming again.

**ESSENTIAL OILS.**—The stock of *Cassia* has been largely increased of late, and the market is dull at 62½c. (2s. 9d.). *Anised* does not meet with much inquiry at \$19 (8s.); lower prices are expected. *Sassafras* is neglected at 36c. (1s. 7½d.); but *Wintergreen* is very scarce indeed, and the true oil readily brings \$2 (9s.) in tins. *Spearmint* is still in short supply, as the new oil cannot come on the market for a month. *Peppermint.*—In last report the position of the coming crop was dealt with; it may not be amiss now to deal with the condition of stocks in the various centres. Taking London, it is said here that never before was the stock of H. G. Hotchkiss brand so small. Reliable authorities place it under 250 cases, while the stock of pure bulk oil in tins is almost nil. Hamburg has practically no stock, for she has been purchasing from hand to mouth since January, the bugbear of Japanese competition having been particularly fierce on that market. The Hamburg stock of American oil may be placed at 400 cases, all in the hands of strong holders, and no pure bulk oil to speak of. The clique that are "bearing" the market control no stock of H. G. H. oil here or in London, and their tactics of offering 100-case lots "to arrive" through a Mincing Lane broker is only calculated to deceive. Buyers of American oil of peppermint should be more careful than ever in making their purchases this year, and when they buy pure oil see that they get it. Our farmers last year got 12s. 6d. for their pure oil, and will not sell for much less this season. H. G. Hotchkiss oil is offered here in case-lots at \$3 (13s. 9d.) with an object, the holders referred to above will not sell under \$3.25 (15s.).

**GUARANA.**—Few transactions take place, and those only of a retail character. There are a few parcels still on the importers' hands, which \$1 (4s. 6d.) would probably buy, although limited at a higher figure.

**LEAVES.**—There has been quite an active inquiry for *Coca* leaves, and higher prices are established; arrivals have been small, and at last the reports of short supplies in Peru are being believed. Prime dark green Huanoco leaves readily bring 40c. (1s. 10d.), and ordinary bright green Truxillo 28c. (1s. 4d.); stocks of both varieties are small. *Damiana* are very scarce indeed, no good leaves are to be had, consumers having to fall back on old stalky stock at 30c. (1s. 5d.). *Jaborandi* has sold as high as 30c. (1s. 5d.), and *Matico* leaves are also higher at 24c. (1s. 2d.).

**QUININE.**—The position is now worse that it has ever been known before; the Philadelphia makers reduced their official price per cunce to 55c. (2s. 5d., 5 per cent.), and all the weak holders from the speculation in the early part of the year made haste to sell their holdings, in the fear that the bottom of the market was going to drop out altogether. Sales of good German brands were made at 40c. (1s. 9d., 5 per cent.) in a small way, and it is believed for less well-known brands a lower price would be accepted. The market at present is demoralised, and till stocks are much reduced there is no hope of better rates.

**ROOTS.**—With the exception of what *Jalap* is held by the assignee of the defunct Philadelphia firm, there is nothing offering on the market. The last sale was made to London at 10½c. (6d.), no further arrivals are expected. *Ipecacuanha* has taken a big tumble, supplies being reported on the way from Rio direct. The demand has been very small of late. *Senega.*—From Minnesota it is now reported that very little root is coming in, and that dealers who contracted for forward delivery are likely to lose money over it; no prime quality can be bought on this market under 30c. (1s. 6½d.), and it is thought even higher figures will be asked soon. The Manitoba (Canadian) root has not appeared as yet, except in small lots of very common quality, for which 28c. (1s. 5½d.) is demanded. *Serpentaria* is unchanged, but meets with a good demand. *Golden Seal* has been nearly all bought up at the low price lately prevailing, and now 18c. (10d.) is quoted.

**SPERMACEI** has declined to 38c. (1s. 8d.).

## THE GERMAN MARKET.

HAMBURG, August 16.

**SINCE** our last no new features have occurred in the drug market, and things are still very quiet.

The prices in this column are given in marks (11¼d.) per 100 kilos., or per kilo. (1 kilo. = 2 lb. 3½ oz.; 50¼ kilos. = 1 cwt.). The prices in parentheses show the parity in London.

**ALOES (CURAÇAO)** were again offered in great abundance, and holders had to reduce their pretensions in order to find purchasers.

**ANTIMONY.**—A considerable quantity of crude Japanese arrived here last week, and was partly sold at higher rates. The tendency is towards further improvement, 37m. to 38m. (16s. to 16s. 6d.) being now asked.

**BALSAMS.**—*Copaiba* remains quiet, but previous prices are well maintained. *Peru* is still held at 10¼m. to 10½m. (4s. 9d.) in the first hand. *Tolu* unchanged and very quiet.

**BARKS.**—*Angostura* is offered at 50m. to 60m. (4½d. to 7d.), according to quality. *Cinchona.*—There have been several arrivals of Porto Cabella bark, but for the greater part of inferior qualities; fine Porto Cabello bark is getting scarcer and dearer. *Condurango* has been advanced by the owner to 10m. (4s. 6d.); there is a good inquiry, and the position of the article is considered a very satisfactory one.

**BORAX (REFINED).**—Second-hand holders are now very firm, and will only sell moderate quantities. The demand continues good.

**CAMPHOR (REFINED)** without alteration.

**GUM ELEMI.**—A lot of 150 boxes very fine white Mailla gum arrived last week, but was nearly all sold upon arrival. Another 160 boxes are expected. Prime gum is held at 65m. to 66m. (30s.).

**LEAVES.**—*Coca* leaves remain quiet. *Matico* out of stock.

**OILS (ESSENTIAL).**—*Star Anise* is very firm at 16m. (7s. 5d.); *Cassia* dull and neglected. *Linaloes.*—12 cases were offered at 25m. (11s. 3d.). *Peppermint* very quiet. H. G. N. brand neglected; Japanese oil is quoted at 9½m. to 10m. as before, but it is quite possible that a change may shortly occur in this article.

**OILS (FIXED).**—*Cod-liver.*—The demand for this article has been very moderate, and the prices are unchanged, 85m. to 90m. per barrel for prime steam Lofoden oil.

**QUININE** very weak. Makers have reduced their prices to 55m. to 56m.

**ROOTS.**—In *Jalap* a further advance has taken place, and 115m. to 120m. is now asked for barely fair Vera Cruz *Ratanhia*; prime Payta very scarce.

**SEEDS.**—In *Wormseed* there has been rather more business, and an old lot of 400 bales changed hands. *Sabadilla* unchanged and neglected.

**SPERMACEI** is meeting with a good demand at 3-95m. to 4m. (1s. 8d.).

**WAX.**—For *Carnauba* higher prices are now required, and for good yellow 120m. (54s.) has been paid. Of *Japan* we have only a small stock; good white squares are held at 100m. (45s.).

At a recent meeting of the Nilghiri Natural History Society Mr. Lawson read a paper on the "Genus Phoenix," or date palms of Southern India. The three species of these palms growing in the Madras Presidency were described, and their characters and habits pointed out in the plants shown at the meeting. Reference was made to the experiments in acclimatising the Arabian date in India. Mr. Hooper showed *Nareganiiia alata*, the country ipecacuanha of the Portuguese of Goa and the Western Coast. This drug is a reputed emetic, and its properties are being tried in Madras. Its active principle appears to reside in an alkaloid, and a sample of the crystallised sulphate of the latter was exhibited. Mr. Davison laid on the table a new species of *Dixippus*, named by Mr. Wood-Mason, of Calcutta, *D. Haplopes*. This insect is found in great abundance feeding upon the cinchona leaves in Ossington Estate, Naduvatam.—*Indian Agric.*





### Memoranda for Correspondents.

*Always send your proper name and address: we do not publish them unless you wish.*

*Write on one side of the paper only; write early; and devote a separate sheet of paper to each query if you ask more than one, or if you are writing about other matters at the same time.*

*If you send us newspapers please mark what you wish us to read*

*Ask us anything of pharmaceutical interest: we shall do our best to reply.*

*Before writing for formulæ consult the last volume, if you have it.*

*Letters, queries, &c., not noticed in this issue will, if possible, be attended to next week.*

### The Duty on Spirituous Preparations.

SIR,—Having suffered like many others from the present absurd Customs arrangements respecting duty-free spirit, we see with pleasure that there is a possibility of improvement. At the same time we would wish to point out what we regard as a blemish in the proposition as outlined in your number of August 6.

The suggested minimum of 50 lbs. would seem to us to be very unfair—in the first place because it would allow the exporter of 50 lbs. of a preparation containing 20 per cent. of alcohol to get allowed for his gallon of alcohol, and would not allow his neighbour who was exporting 40 lbs. of a 90 per cent. preparation to get anything for his 3½ gallons of alcohol. This would be palpably unfair. A much better plan would be for the Government to make a fixed charge for estimating the alcohol (say 2s. 6d.) sufficient to cover the cost, and let every one judge for himself whether it was worth his while to claim the drawback. Every trade must have a beginning, and a weight limit would in this case tend to nip it in the bud.

We are, faithfully yours,

Liverpool.

CLAY & ABRAHAM.

### The Use of Brokers.

SIR,—With reference to your remarks in last week's issue of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST as to "The Use of Brokers," I beg to state the citric acid case you refer to was not a broker's case at all.

The plaintiff, Mr. Pickering, distinctly stated he acted as a dealer in the transaction. The defendant, Mr. Wilson, could not be called a broker, so far as this business was concerned; he bought the goods at a fixed price, less 6 per cent., and sold them to Mr. Magnus less 5½ per cent. This is not a broker's transaction, the very essence of a broker's business being to buy and sell at the same price and discount, and receive a brokerage for his remuneration. Mr. Magnus is not, nor has he ever been looked upon as, a broker—he is a dealer.

You ask why the original buyers did not go direct to the makers. If there really was a buyer other than the three names mentioned in the case, probably that buyer had tried the makers before he elected to give his order to Mr. Magnus, and found he could buy to greater advantage from a dealer than from a maker. I venture to think no dealer or broker would buy of another dealer if he could obtain what he wanted at the same price from a maker direct. Possibly there was some special reason why Mr. Magnus should single out a "shellac" broker to supply him with citric acid, when there were the usual middlemen about who were familiar with the second-hand parcels of that article. It may be Mr. Magnus sent Wilson to Pickering, thinking of cornering the latter. Parties about the Lane have talked a good deal during the last two years of cornering certain makers and

others, and have operated with that end in view; but we all know how very much they were out in their calculations, as no maker has been cornered, whilst it is only too well known how disastrous the transactions have turned out for the chief speculators.

You say, "One little approach to an explanation of all the hocus-pocus comes out in the evidence given by Mr. Magnus, the dealer who 'bought the acid for a customer.' This witness said that the plaintiff (Pickering) was a 'bear' seller." Allow me, in answer, to state that the assertion of Mr. Magnus was simply "wild talk" on his part, as there was no ground for his statement.—Yours faithfully,

D. W. GREENHOUGH.

16 Mincing Lane.

Sworn Broker.

### The Chemist's Mistake at Bolton.

SIR,—It is a very lamentable affair when any mistake in dispensing takes place, but more deplorable when the patient falls a victim to the want of caution on the part of the chemist. In the sad case at Bolton, where the lady was poisoned by the administration of hydrocyanic acid in the place of hydrochloric acid, is the fault entirely that of the chemist; is it not in part due to the stupid nomenclature of the present day?

If muriatic acid had been written in the prescription the mistake would not have been possible; and is it not wise to make mistakes (unless by sheer ignorance) impossible when the remedy is so easy and so common-sense.

When a physician prescribes sulphuric acid he writes sulphuric acid, but when he intends his patient to take muriatic acid he must write hydrochloric acid. Why should he make this distinction when the word carelessly written can be so easily mistaken for the deadly poison hydrocyanic acid. After this sad case doctors, one and all, should make up their minds to discard the fanciful name, and always write muriatic acid. Indeed, Mr. Editor, you would, no doubt, advise all chemists, when copying prescriptions in which hydrochloric acid occurs to alter it into muriatic acid, and then no substitution of drugs could be possible even when the writing is not so legible as it always should be.

A LAYMAN. (144/34.)

### Ointment Pots.

SIR,—“Hard-pushed” will find the porcelain ointment-pots supplied by Messrs. H. Poths & Co., who are advertisers in your periodical, all he can wish for. I have had a large number of various sizes in use for eight years, and there are no signs of any deterioration. They are just a little more expensive than the old-fashioned earthenware, but look much better and will amply repay the trifling extra outlay.

As to mortars glazed in and out, the same firm supply them also. There is this drawback with those glazed inside, that they are useless for mixing powders, as there is no friction between mortar and pestle. They answer well for ointments and emulsions.

August 10.

MELALEUCA. (144/17.)

SIR,—Having had some fifteen years' experience of them, I can recommend to “Hard-pushed” the German white or pink porcelain shop jars for ointments and pills. They are thoroughly grease proof, neat and clean, durable, and have burnt-in labels. They take up less room, but stand quite as firmly as any English ones, and in every other respect are much superior. They take some two months to make, and are a little expensive to begin with, but mine look as good as new, and have proved very satisfactory. If English makers cannot produce a good ointment jar that does not require a lining they had better give it up.

B. SHAW (Halifax).

SIR,—These should be made of a better quality of earthenware—that employed, being porous, allows the filtration of oily matter, and, externally, they are always in a greasy condition; metal linings are objectionable. The best I ever saw were of French make, of good quality of porcelain (china), white, decorated with gold lines, two Egyptian figures, be-



tween which the label was neatly written in gold letters. Mr. John Ruskin once remarked to me, "What pretty ointment pots you have!" they had been years in wear, but looked as good as when new, and grease never exuded. Our sundry houses would do well to take the matter up—it would prove a good line for them. W. P. (26/145.)

#### Evaporating-dish Lips.

SIR,—“Hard-pushed” might also have included in his list of desired improvements enamelled iron evaporating-dishes, the lips of which are generally so constructed that it is impossible to pour from them, when nearly full, without spilling the contents. Were the lips made so that they resembled those of the wedgwood dishes—that is, the extremity of the lip lower than the sides of the dish—there would be no difficulty in pouring from them, and many a disagreeable greasy mess avoided.

Yours truly,  
FREEMAN W. HUNT.

#### Restoring Marble.

SIR,—Take a rather firm linen pad, damp it, sprinkle it with rotten stone or fine emery, and rub the marble until the gloss begins to appear. Finally, polish the whole with another linen pad, rouge and very finely ground emery being on it. After the marble is dry, give the finishing touch with a mixture of turpentine and wax or French polish, and polish with an old silk handkerchief until quite dry.

BLACKBURN.

Putty powder made into a thin paste with water, using a small piece of the same kind of marble as a rubber, patience and perseverance will then restore the surface to a high state of polish. W. P. (26/145.)

SIR,—I note that you say that flaws in marble may be filled with glue, &c. I find that workmen use melted shellac for this purpose. In polishing marbles the surface is first prepared by a series of grits, then rubbed down with pumice stone, and the polish is got up by putty powder (oxide of tin) and water, applied by a thick felt made for the purpose. The last part of the process only is necessary in restoring marble slabs and mantelpieces.

Yours truly,  
HEDER. (146/68.)

#### Healing Powder.

Lapis calamin.  
Zinc oxide,  
Pulv. amyli, of each p. æq.

Used in hospital practice. I have found it useful for burns. W. P. (26/145.)

39/143. *West Riding.*—This powder is usually pulv. acid. boric, or a mixture of that antiseptic and talc or starch, perfumed or otherwise. It is a perfect children's dusting powder.—H.

SIR,—I believe that several compounds are known by this name. The favourite one appears to be amyllum et bism. nit. p. æq. Some trained nurses prefer pulv. zinci oleatis. Others find amyllum et ac. boric. answer best. These three forms have come under my notice lately.

Yours truly,  
HEDER. (146/68.)

#### Explosion of Toughened-glass Mortars.

SIR,—An accident similar to the one reported by Mr. Dawson in your issue of August 6, under exactly the same circumstances, of the explosion of a toughened-glass mortar, after rubbing down some chlorate of potash for a mixture, occurred to myself about three years ago, an explanation of which I sought at the time, but never obtained, although I have asked several gentlemen connected with glass manu-

facture. The mortar exploded after finally rinsing it out, with a loud report, but without injury to myself or damage to anything on the counter. The glass did not altogether go into splinters, but for the most part was broken into regularly formed minute squares, many of them adhering perfectly together. I shall also be glad, along with Mr. Dawson, to hear of any “scientific” explanation, having had to be satisfied at the time with the cause of it being “something in the making of the glass.” Yours very truly,

West Derby, Liverpool. T. W. FIDLER.

#### Preservation of Leeches.

SIR,—Now that we are getting into the feeding and breeding of leeches, the subject is becoming interesting; more detailed information on both these points would, I am sure, be appreciated. W. P. (26/145.)

#### The Discoloured Cold Cream.

SIR,—“Carbuncle” will find the desired effect by mixing his cold cream in the following manner:—Melt cetaceum ceræ alb., vaseline alb. in the ol. amygdal. Strain through muslin into a large mortar. Slightly heat the aq. rosæ, and add. Stir well until nearly cold; add 5j. liq. potassæ. Mix well, let stand for six hours, then add scent. Will have a splendid consistency and a permanent whiteness.

BILL. (145/10.)

#### Trade Mark Legislation.

SIR,—The Merchandise Marks Law Consolidation and Amendment Bill has now passed its final stage, exactly twenty-five years since the passing of the Merchandise Marks Act of 1862, which, as a Bill, together with the Trade-Marks Bill introduced in the same Session, had been referred to a Select Committee, over which the late Mr. Roebuck presided. I remember how generally it was then felt that so great a change in the commercial dealings of the country as would be enforced under the new law should not, without ample notice to those concerned, be brought to bear adversely against the trading community.

Representatives from provincial chambers of commerce and of those committees on which I had previously been acting, with the object of securing increased legal protection for trade-marks generally, and the establishment of a Government system for their registration, met in London. In the result, the Government Bill, to which Royal assent was given on August 7, 1862, so far as concerned its most stringent clauses against dealers and factors, and in some respects manufacturers also, was so framed as not to come into operation until January 1, 1864. An interval of one year and five months was thus placed at the disposal of all concerned to prepare themselves for the great change about to be inaugurated.

What was equitable in 1862 is no less so in 1887, even were the further legislation less severe in its bearing on traders. But, on the contrary, it is more severe, as has been throughout the avowed intention of the Government, and approved by Parliament.

It is thus that I am emboldened to ask the aid of the public press in order that, by the giving of publicity to this letter, the Government may be induced to devise, by the aid of the law officers, some means of suspending the coming into operation of the new law until, say, the first of January, 1888.

The intervening period would then in no way prove more than sufficient for exhausting stocks in the hands of retailers or in warehouses, and at least partially to consume what manufacturers, in some instances at very considerable cost, have still under their own control. In pressing for the delay asked, I am giving expression to the wishes of those who desire to conform, but are at the same time naturally anxious to minimise the financial loss involved, and, above all, to save their factors and retail agents from the annoyance and attendant risk of proceedings taken under the Act.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

EDMUND JOHNSON,  
Honorary Secretary of the London Trade-Marks Committee,  
and Manager of the Trade-Mark Protection Society.  
1 Castle Street, Holborn, London, August 13.



## DISPENSING NOTES.

[The opinion of practical readers is invited on subjects discussed under this heading.]

58/145. *Dosis* is puzzled by the following prescription:—

Quin. disulph.	..	..	..	gr. j.
Tinct. nucis vom.	..	..	..	℥ x.
Acid. sulph. dil.	..	..	..	ij.
Tinct. aurant.	..	..	..	3ss.
Syr. ejusdem	..	..	..	3ss.

M. ft. dosis ter die sum. ex aquā ante cibum. Habeat, 3vj.

[The only "difficulty," presumably, with this prescription is the quantity to which each dose must be made up. No experienced dispenser would have any hesitation in dispensing as follows:—Dissolve the quinine in the tinctures and dilute sulphuric acid and make up to a drachm with syrup of orange. Label, "One measured teaspoonful," &c.]

144/63. *W. C. B.* wishes to know how to dispense the following prescription:—

Quin. sulph.	..	..	..	gr. xxiv.
Sodii iodid.	..	..	..	5j.
Sodii salicyl.	..	..	..	gr. lxxij.
Syr. limonis	..	..	..	5ij.
Glycerini	..	..	..	5ij.
Sp. chlorof.	..	..	..	5ij.
Aque pur. ad	..	..	..	3vj.

M. ft. mist. 3ss. bis die ex aquā.

[Dissolve the sodii iodid. and sodii salicyl. in 3 oz. of the water; rub down the quin. sulph. with 1 drachm of mucilag. acac., and add the syrup limon., glycerin., and sp. chlorof. with the remainder of the water; mix gradually in the mortar. A perfectly diffused mixture should result. Avoid unnecessary shaking of the mixture.]

145/57. *Jacob* had occasion last week to dispense a mixture containing alum, 35 grains; and bicarbonate of potash, 48 grains. On adding the latter to the former in solution he was surprised to see effervescence take place, and wishes to know if the correct way to dispense the mixture would be to mix the two solutions and send out with a "shake label."

[Certainly it is. If "Jacob" will refer to his text-books he will find that alum should have an acid reaction.]

56/144. *Added* has received the following prescription to dispense:—

Syrup. ferri iod. .. .. 3ss.

Five drops to be taken in a teaspoonful night and morning.

On this he remarks:—The teaspoon being full (I won't mention the stones weight of a lady), how could she stand in the teaspoon? Moreover, how could five drops be put into a full teaspoonful? Or are five drops more to be added to a teaspoonful of the syrup?

## LEGAL QUERIES.

40/144. *Homoeopath* asks:—Can I legally use the title of "homoeopathic chemist" if I open an establishment for the sale of homoeopathic medicines only, not being qualified as a chemist and druggist under the Pharmacy Act? [No.]

34/144. *Apprentice* asks:—Has a master any right to detain an apprentice beyond the time that was agreed upon when he was bound, because he (the master) opened the shop late? and would an apprentice be right in going without leave when the time was up?

[It is difficult to disentangle "Apprentice's" meaning from this statement of his hardships, but it is not difficult to give him two pieces of advice. The first is that he should practise the art of writing clear English; and the second that he should cultivate an obliging disposition. A few hours'

extra work during his apprenticeship, cheerfully given, will not ultimately hurt him, and may help him on in his career.]

19/146. *Subscriber* (Belfast).—It does not seem to us that the late prosecutions have shown that chemists and druggists in Ireland "who were in trade at the passing of the Act" "are legally entitled to dispense prescriptions." Their hushiness (as it existed at that time) is not to be interfered with, but clause 31 expressly prohibits them from compounding poisons or medical prescriptions.

## MISCELLANEOUS INQUIRIES.

47/144. *West Riding* says:—I should solve piclas hosa and khibla well pills as pil. cochia and calomel pills.

74/143. *Enquirer*.—Beasley says Battle's Vermin Killer is composed of sugar, starch, and Prussian blue, with 10 per cent. of strychnia. This is given on the authority of Dr. Macadam. **Starch Gloss**.—We have published the following formulæ lately:—(1) Borax, 8; starch, 1. (2) Saturated solution of horax, 2; tragacanth mucilage, 1 (a tablespoonful to a pint of starch). (3) Spermaceti, 1 oz.; gum arabic, 1 oz.; horax, 1 oz.; glycerine, 2½ oz.; water, 14½ oz. Powder the spermaceti with the borax, and with gum and water make emulsion, then add the glycerine. (4) Paraffin wax perfumed with oil of citronella, cut into little cakes and boxed. For this see THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, April 9, 1887.

8/145. *Subscriber*.—A powder which is effective for softening water is composed of slaked lime, 1 part, and dried carbonate of soda, 2 parts, both in fine powder. Anticalcaire is said to contain alum.

66/145. *Indagator*.—Steel and Pennyroyal Pills. See number for June 4, 1887. Carbolic Mouth Wash:—

	Parts
Acidi carbonici puri	.. .. 2
(Or) Phenol sodique	.. .. 3
Tinct. cort. quillajæ	.. .. 25
Ol. menth. pip.	.. .. 10
Aque destill.	.. .. 200
Misce et filtra.	

59/143. *Phoenix*.—Ol. Edivinum (*sic*).—Neats-foot oil has been supplied (by an Edinburgh wholesale house) for ol. nervi or ol. nervorum.—H.

58/141. *Squeaky Boots*.—H. says:—Grease or oil will not silence squeaky boots. The squeak is caused by the movement of two pieces of leather (which have been dressed with flour-paste in huddling the boot) upon each other. The squeaking naturally ceases when the paste what is technically known as breaks, and may be prevented by walking out in wet weather, or by soaking the boots in water, or, as every skilled hootmaker ought to know, when powdered talc or French chalk is inserted between the outer and inner sole before the boots are sent out. Slop-shop boots nearly always squeak, hoots from good makers almost never. Almost any good practical hootmaker can cure the infirmity. It cannot be done at home, because a special apparatus to force the chalk through the in-sole is necessary, or the soles must be ripped apart, chalked inside, and again united by sewing or riveting.

35/146. *C. B. C.*—Marrow Pomatum.—Piesse gives the following:—

Purified lard	..	..	..	4 lbs.
" suet	..	..	..	2 "
Oil of lemon	..	..	..	1 oz.
" bergamot	..	..	..	½ "
" cloves	..	..	..	3 drachms



For **Marrow Cream** the same authority recommends:—

Purified lard .. .. .	1 lb.
Almond oil .. .. .	1 „
Palm oil .. .. .	1 oz.
Oil of cloves .. .. .	$\frac{1}{2}$ drachm
„ bergamot .. .. .	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.
„ lemon .. .. .	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ „

71/143. *Rheum* asks how he can make Easton's syrup with liq. ferri phosph. (Fletcher). Dissolve 8 grains phosphate of quinine and  $\frac{1}{4}$  grain strychnia in 3j. acid. phosph. dil. Add 3j. liq. ferri phosph. (1 to 7), and dilute with syrup to 5j.

23/58. *Hard Case*.—Let a doctor be consulted.

3/146. *J. S.* wants to know of a remedy for “bots,” which are always present in Russian ponies.

[Bots are the larvæ or grubs of the oestrus, or gad-fly, and are not confined to Russian ponies, nor are they always found in them. The eggs are deposited on the legs, arms, knees, or body of the horse during the autumn, and are licked off by the animal and hatched in the stomach, to the cuticular coat of which they cling by two strong hooks (tenacula), and the mucus of the stomach seems to be their food. Their presence does not usually act injuriously on the health of the horse, and in the June or July following their introduction into the animal they are generally voided in the dung. Although a dose of physic may hasten the voiding process, it is better to let nature take its course.]

*Hat* encloses a small quantity of powder, which he says is used for reviving old felt hats, and wishes to know the composition. It is directed to be put into a tea saucer half full of hot water and stirred for a few seconds, then applied to the hat with a hard brush at night, leaving the hat to dry till morning.

[The powder is a mixture of equal parts of tannin and dried sulphate of iron.

145/29. *Anti-froth* submits to us two samples of **Heading Powder**, which he says is used with great success for imparting a pleasing frothiness to the beer retailed to thirsty souls in the Midlands, and is anxious if, “in our all-knowingness,” we can give any idea as to their composition. “Anti-froth” surmises that No. 1 is quillaia bark powdered, and he is probably correct, but in opining that catechu is a constituent of No. 2 he is wrong. No. 2 powder is powdered senega with some colouring and flavouring matters. If this answer should be the means of reducing thirstiness in the Midlands, we are repaid.

144/737. *J. R. B.* in his query has omitted to name the quantity of ess. limonis. In furnishing quantity will “J. R. B.” also please say if the same sample of ess. limon. used in the several instances was the same, as regards freshness, &c.

143/21. *Diogenes* requests us to inquire from our numerous readers if they know of anything that will blacken terra-cotta ware, and also what will penetrate and make it black throughout.

[A mixture of lamp-black and turpentine, with a small quantity of boiled linseed oil, will fulfil “Diogenes’s” first requirement. As for the latter one, we are afraid he will find it as difficult to discover as his namesake, of tub and lamp fame, found it a few centuries ago to discover an honest man. Pounding the terra-cotta ware in an iron mortar, and adding dull black paint, would “penetrate” and make it black throughout, but the process has its drawbacks.]

53/145. *Wallace* would be glad to have a formula for **Strengthening the Hair** and preventing it falling off, as “lotions, as Eras. Wilson’s, with cantharides have been tried, but do not seem effectual.”

[Succeeding the use of the alkaline lotions referred to, the use of the following, much in favour with a West-end specialist, may be beneficial:—

Acid. acetic, fort. .. .. .	3iv.
Tinct. canthar. .. .. .	3ij.
Aq. coloniensis .. .. .	3x.
Aq. melissæ .. .. .	3v.
Aq. destill. .. .. .	3xx.

Misce.

144/34. *Bibo* writes:—“Can you or any of your correspondents recommend me a good extract or essence for making a **Drink for the Harvest Field**, or household use, which can be made quickly and requires no bottling? I have tried herb beer extract, but my customers object to the trouble of making.”

[“Bibo” is not quite explicit enough as to his requirements; there are drinks for the harvest field, and drinks for the harvest field. The following are two in much request in the North of England and in the South of Ireland:—

#### *Lime-juice Syrup or Cordial.*

Crystal sugar .. .. .	4 lbs.
Citric acid .. .. .	1 oz.
Water.. .. .	1 gallon.

Mix and dissolve.

#### *Cinnamon Cordial.*

Crystal sugar .. .. .	4 lbs.
Ess. cassia (1 to 7) .. .. .	1 dr.
Tincture of capsicum .. .. .	1 dr.
Water.. .. .	1 gallon.

Mix the essence and tincture with the sugar, and dissolve in the water. These cordials are generally drunk diluted.]

146/33. *Chloe*.—We have seen formulæ similar to yours in which well boiling the ingredients together has been recommended, but we do not know whether the result is satisfactory or not. You will find the following a good **Dressing for Leather**:—

Russian glue .. .. .	1 oz.
Water .. .. .	1 pint.
Aniline black.. .. .	1 oz.

Dissolve the aniline in the water, and with a gentle heat dissolve the glue in the solution.

146/34. *W. L.*—(1) To convert sulphate of quinine into hydrochlorate of quinine, dissolve the sulphate of quinine in the necessary quantity of dilute sulphuric acid and water, precipitate the alkaloid with ammonia, collect, wash, and redissolve in diluted hydrochloric acid, evaporate and collect. You will find it cheaper to buy the salt. (2) The substance you send is iron, sometimes called anti-friction, ore.

65/143. *T. A.*—The specimen sent is apparently a mixture of hard paraffin and oil. By melting together three parts of this article and two parts of olive oil a preparation is obtained having the consistency of paraffinum molle.

**COCAINE IN VETERINARY PRACTICE.**—Mr. J. Mills, inspector of cattle diseases, Madras, in his report for the year 1885-86, makes some interesting remarks regarding the use of cocaine in operations on the diseased eyes of cattle. In a case of *filaria oculi*, “worm in the eye” (the subject being a waler mare), a very successful operation was performed, although the disease was allowed to go too far before surgical aid was sought for. A 4-per-cent. solution of hydrochlorate of cocaine was painted over the surface of the cornea, conjunctiva, and eyelids with a camel’s-hair brush, and in about ten minutes complete anaesthesia had taken place, when a puncture was made with a Macnamara cataract knife in the upper portion of the cornea, through which the filaria escaped. No inflammation followed the operation, and in fourteen days the patient was cured and discharged. Mr. Mills regards cocaine as of the utmost value in veterinary practice, especially in operations on the eye.—*Indian Agric.*